

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1920

NUMBER 8.

PALMER Forced Draft Burner System

The Most Modern and Economical Coal Fuel Burning System Made—Soon Pays For Itself out of Saving of Coal

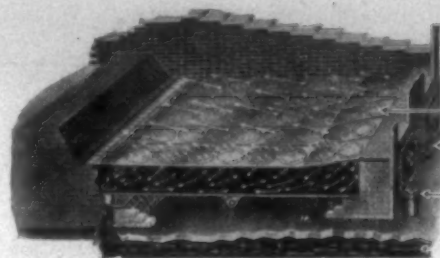


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Necomis Cotton Mills.....	Lexington, N. C.	White-Williamson Co.....	Saxapahaw, N. C.	American Warehouse Mills.....	Spray, N. C.
Edna Cotton Mills.....	Reidsville, N. C.	Limestone Cotton Mills.....	Gaffney, S. C.	Belwill Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
Onelda Cotton Mills.....	Graham, N. C.	Jackson Cotton Mills.....	Iva, S. C.	Delgado Cotton Mills.....	Wilmington, N. C.
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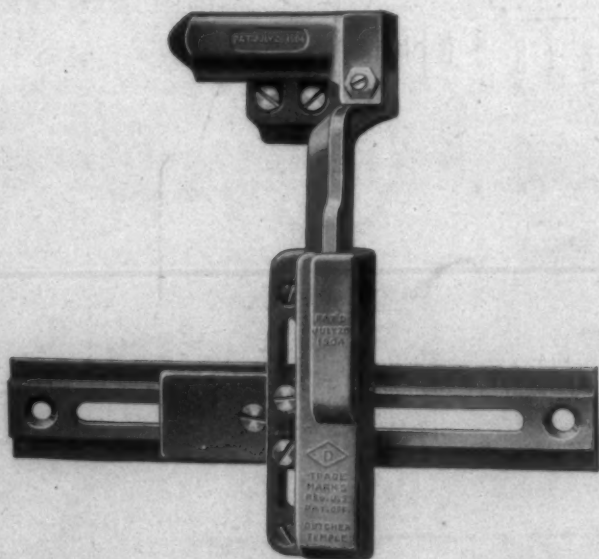
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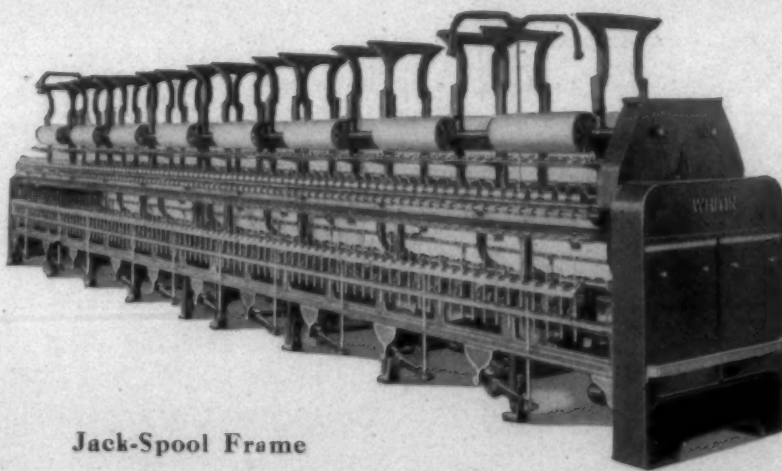
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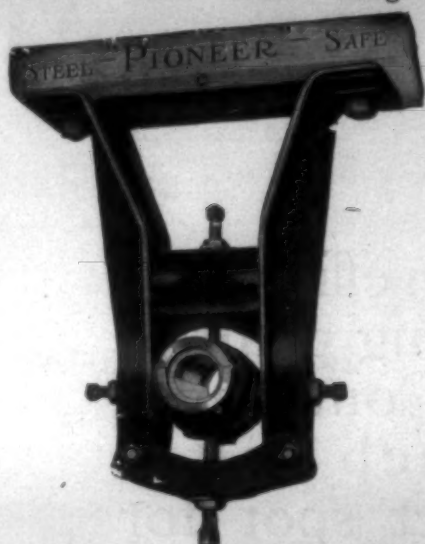
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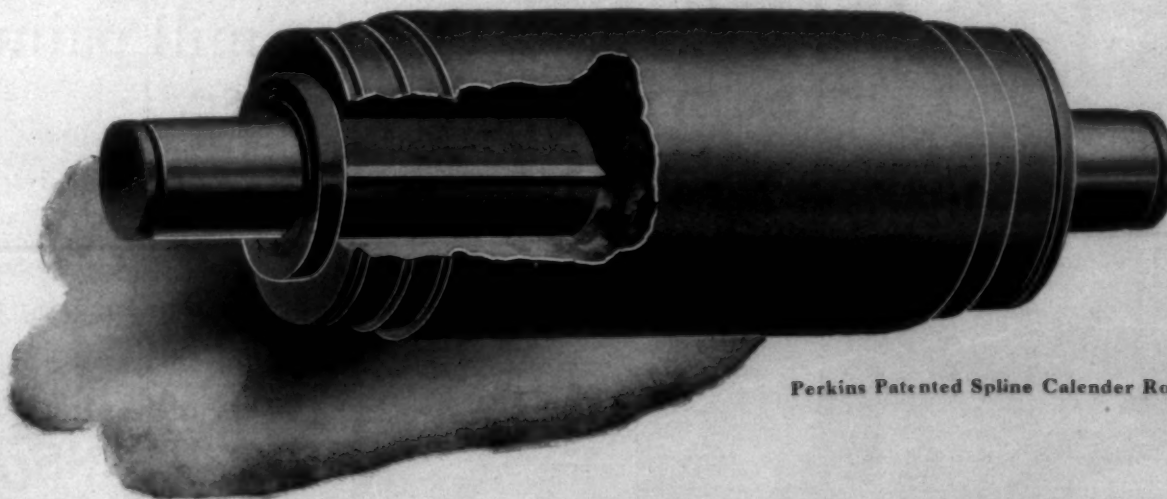
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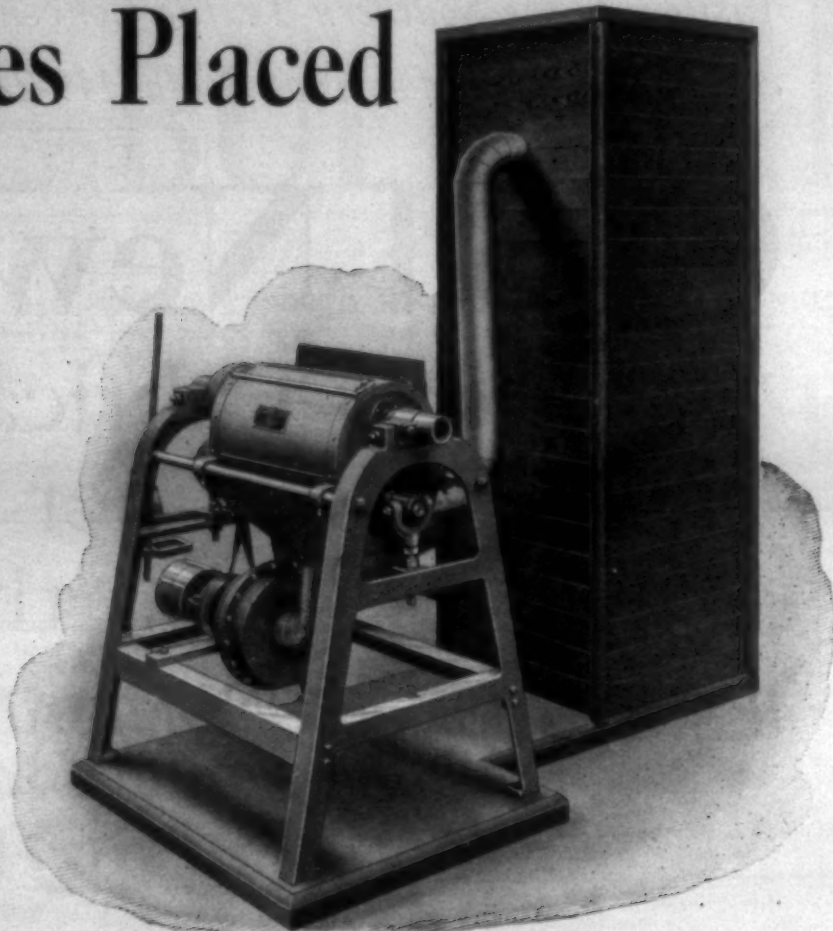
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VOL. XX.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1920

NUMBER 8.

Will Building Cost Come Down?

By Charles F. Dingman, M. Am. Soc. C. E., Engineer, Flynt Building Organization, Palmer, Mass., New York City and Charlotte, N. C.)

When Henry Ford announced his rather startling price reductions he was acclaimed as the initiator of a sweeping downward price movement that must soon bring the prices of all the elements of the cost of living almost to their pre-war levels. Parenthetically, it might be well to call attention to the fact that, in almost the same issues that carried Ford's announcement, the newspaper publishers found it necessary to announce that newsprint paper was up another fifteen dollars a ton and many of them simultaneously announced an increase in their sales and subscription prices.

The papers also announced that this fifteen dollars increase would probably soon be followed by others; shortage of wood, shortage and high prices of fuel and high price of labor was given as causes of the increase.

Of course, in view of the tremendous shortage of houses still existing and actually growing worse, everybody is interested in the present high cost of building and wondering when it will come down. Manufacturers, too, who are contemplating plant additions and extensions are hoping that a period of lower building costs is just ahead; some are so confident that they are postponing needed construction which they wait for lower prices.

Falling prices of automobiles are not necessarily the index to judge prices in general by. As I pointed out in a previous article on this same subject, students of the price situation have long been expecting a slackening of the demand for automobiles and luxuries. They have felt that a return to normal conditions would be accompanied by a renewed interest in home owning, that we should again see the younger men putting their savings into first payments on homes instead of into the purchase of automobiles.

To enter into a long discussion of the causes that brought about the change from the old habits of thrift to the present struggle to acquire all the luxuries possible might even show us that some people who inveigh most ardently against extravagance are in a great measure responsible for its prevalence;

but such a discussion would occupy space that cannot very well be spared and it is questionable if it would help to answer the present question. The important fact is that we seem to be getting back to thrift.

Prices of building material, like the prices of other commodities, depend upon two principle factors. The first is the actual cost of production, the second is the relation of supply to demand. Naturally, no producer of building materials, or of anything else for that matter, willingly sells his product for less than the cost of production. However, if demand exceeds the available supply the price will have a strong tendency to rise at least in proportion to the excess of the demand over the supply. On the other hand, an excess of supply over demand is likely to only result in a cessation of production until equilibrium is again reached and the only time when the price would go below cost of production would be when a producer needed money badly to tide him over the slack period, or some very similar occasion.

Of course, these statements apply with equal force to all commodities and are axiomatic to every business man. The only reason for restating them here is to emphasize the fact prices of building materials are subject to the same laws as are all other prices.

What we have to determine, then, is whether present building material prices bear a proper relation to the cost of production and whether there will continue to be a sufficient demand to maintain these prices at their present level. Of course, if materials are overpriced now, the slightest recession of demand would produce a corresponding drop in price. On the other hand, if present prices are fair, as compared with costs, any reduction would mean the cutting down and final elimination of the producer's legitimate profit; this, of course, would be resisted and met by a restriction of output.

My own belief is that the majority of building material prices which are in effect at this time are not exorbitantly high, except possibly in the case of some patented or proprietary articles. Of course, it is true that certain yards are charging as high as four times the price they asked for brick in 1916 and that this cannot be justified on

the score of increased wages alone. But, fuel accounts for a large portion of the cost of brick and we all know how the cost of fuel has gone up.

The same remarks apply to all kinds of clay products used in building and it is interesting to note that this increase in price has not come about suddenly, as might be the case where a concerted movement was being made to take advantage of market conditions, but has been slow steady increase for the most part.

Brick makers tell me that they hope to be able to make brick appreciably cheaper next year but they are not making any products. If fuel and labor cost less next year brick will cost less, but there is not much hope of either.

However, the brick making season in the northern part of the country is practically over and none of the yards find themselves with any unusually large stocks on hand to take care of the demand until new brick come on the market late next spring. This will have a tendency to keep prices right up to the full limit justified by the demand. Very likely brick will cost appreciably more on all orders placed for early spring delivery.

Portland cement, too, is a material whose price has a very important effect on the cost of building and the price of cement is largely governed by the price of coal. With the new freight rates in force and coal costing so much, there is little prospect of any reduction in the price of cement.

Gypsum products, which include plaster, plaster board and plaster blocks, account for as much as fifteen percent of the cost of some houses. That the manufacturers of these products do not anticipate any immediate cut in prices is indicated by the fact that they are refusing to quote prices for future delivery but are booking old orders on the basis of the price in effect when the goods are shipped. Prices of practically all gypsum products have been advancing fairly steadily all this season.

If then the materials for masonry construction are so priced that great reduction in price can come only as result of decreases in the cost of labor and materials entering into their production, what is the situation with regard to lumber?

Last spring I pointed out the fact that there was a large element of inflation in the prices of certain kinds of flooring lumber and lumber for interior finish. It will be noted that these are the kinds of lumber in which appreciable reduction are reported, while the kinds of lumber which enter into framing and heavy construction are not receding in price noticeably.

I do not believe the pricing of lumber has ever been reduced to any scientific basis, largely because no one ever took the trouble to find out what it really costs to reproduce lumber used. When the cost is figured on the basis of how little the owner of a timber lot will take for the timber rights, plus the cost of manufacturing and marketing, no consideration is given to the fact that the timber cut off is not likely to be replaced. This has resulted in making lumber sell too cheaply at certain times and places and has also resulted in very seriously depleting the nation's available forest reserves.

The practice in pricing lumber in the past has apparently been to produce it at as low a cost as possible and sell it as high a price as the market could stand. Sometimes, of course, producers of lumber are not very well financed and have to cut under the market in order to get ready money and keep their operations going.

This very fact has been one of the causes that brought the prices of roofers back from the level they had reached early this season to where they were about a year ago.

This fact also makes it difficult to predict the course of lumber prices with any degree of accuracy and explain why a shortage of available stock and congested traffic conditions made it possible to run the prices of flooring and finish up to treble their old prices in about two years and why these same prices commenced to break at the first slackening of demand.

Southern pine timber and plank and other kinds of timber have not made such spectacular flights and it is not to be expected that they can drop as fast or as far as can furnish and flooring and it must be remembered that the timber and plank are among those items which very seriously affect the total cost of a mill building.

It is also true that the heavy long

leaf products are mostly controlled by fairly strong companies, companies who are not likely to throw their products on the market at panic prices as soon as demand gets a bit quiet.

To get a general idea of how the prices of the materials which enter into house construction have increased, I added up the materials columns of about forty different house estimates figured at the prices ruling eighteen months ago and then compared them with the prices ruling now. I found the new totals to average 2.07 times the old ones.

I also took several complete estimates, including both labor and materials columns and found that the new net costs range from 1.77 to 1.95 times the old costs.

And, if there be any who think that the contractors themselves have been responsible for a large part of the increased cost let me say here that I do not believe any contractor has been able to increase his percentage appreciably, if at all, even though the cost of doing business has mounted just as rapidly as anything else.

When I started out to prepare this article, I conferred with a great number of people whose opinion I felt would be of assistance in indicating the trend of prices and the conclusions which I have reached are practically a summary of their opinions. I did not solicit his opinion, but as I write this the milkman is at the door announcing that the price of milk has gone up another cent a quart. That is his contribution to the summary and his opinion as to the trend of milk prices at

least.

And that brings us to the question of the cost of labor, which is largely governed by the cost of living. Of course, we all know that Union rates follow the cost of living upward as closely as they can, overtaking it when possible, but only following it downward when subjected to the greatest pressure.

The panic of 1907 was not so long ago that readers will not remember the war-cry of every writer and public speaker of the time, it was "Labor must be liquidated." That was the outhonious way of notifying labor that wage rates had to come. As I remember it, not a single union in the building trades in New York City and vicinity reduced its wage scale, though I always believed that the New York district was harder hit by the panic than any other section of the country. The carpenter's union did, I believe, postpone their demand for an increase, however.

If the unions resisted decreases under the conditions which existed in 1907, is it reasonable to assume that they will accept decreases without a fight now? And most of the building trades unions have contracts to run for many months to come. It is possible, of course, that a slackening of demand for men will result in a greatly increased production per hour and thus reduce the cost of unit product without changing the hourly rate.

Unskilled labor, except in some of the larger cities is unorganized and its rate of payment is therefore more closely related to the supply of and demand for labor must bear some

approximate relation to the cost or could not be maintained. On the other hand, with unskilled laborers the standard of living is likely to fluctuate with the wage rate and any attempt to discipline labor which results in forcing this standard too low is bound to have a serious reaction on every other industry. Aside from any normal considerations regarding citizens of a low standard of market for the products of industry to that their wages will enable them to buy.

If any reasonable attempt is made to make up the great shortage of homes, to say nothing of the ever growing shortage of schools, it will provide sufficient work to keep practically all of the building labor employed all winter.

So it seems to me that we are getting back to where we were in the first days of 1919, except that the shortage of buildings is even more acute than ever. People are wondering whether to build now or to wait until spring in the hope of getting lower costs then.

Obviously, if no buildings are built until spring, prices will go down to rock bottom. But, who will gain by that? Surely not the people who don't build, because they won't have their buildings anyway.

And, in the spring, when road construction gets under way again it will be the same old story of not enough materials to go around and skyrocketing prices. This is no wild statement, there were miles and miles of roads that were projected for this year and that had to be postponed for one reason or another. Next Year the need for them will be

even more acute than ever and further postponement will be out of the question.

And by next year's construction season the railroads will have to be getting around to a lot of much needed construction so that they can give us that greatly improved service which was promised as a result of the recent rate increases. That seems another drain on the supply of many of the same materials as are used in buildings.

What about the man who build now? Simply this, he may be responsible for preventing prices from hitting the very bottom, but he will be taking advantage of the present sag in the price curve and will have his building ready to produce returns when the upward price movement starts again in the spring.

Former Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, has recently issued a report of a very comprehensive survey of business and industrial conditions throughout the country. There is nothing that I can find in his report that indicates the country to be on anything but the soundest basis of prosperity. In fact, I find his report highly encouraging.

There is a growing feeling in the building industry that the management of the Federal Reserve system has not done its full share in encouraging the building of homes and that their tactics have halted many projects that might now be going forward. Naturally, the present sag in the prices of certain kinds of lumber, etc., as previously mentioned, is traced to the same causes.

However, the shortage of homes is



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21 Burling Slip

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so great, some are renting at two and a half to three times what they brought a few years ago, that I do not believe either high interest rates or high prices will be able to hold back the work much longer.

Japanese Mfrs. Develop Paper Yarn Industry.

Tokyo.—Japanese manufacturers look for an increased demand in the next year for paper yarns and fabrics in which the yarns are manipulated with cotton or silk. Experiments are now being conducted here with a view to removing some of the weak points of the present product, and if they are successful in strengthening the fabrics when exposed to water they anticipate the United States will be a big market for this class of yarn and fabric.

At the present time one of the large New Jersey silk manufacturers is buying fairly large quantities of paper yarn here and is using it in his mill in the manufacture of fabrics. The chief objection today is that while the fabrics are exceptionally strong when dry, they will not undergo the usual laundry, and tear like blotting paper when wet, if any pressure is exerted.

The Japan Paper Yarn and Spinning Co., Ltd., with a plant near here has been turning out paper yarns for some time, and, according to piece goods men who are interested in the development of this branch of the industry, the improvement shown in the last few months speaks well for the future of it. There is a paper yarn being shown running 28,600 yards to the pound, 34 cotton size, and another, 24,000 yards to the pound 28.7 cotton size, which are said to be well adapted to manipulation with silk or cotton.

Up to a month or so ago this paper yarn was almost as expensive as silk, for the reason that its production necessitated the same machinery which could otherwise have been used to produce silk, but with the curtailment of production of silk piece goods more attention is being paid to the development of paper yarn and fabrics at a more attractive figure.

Jay Jerome Finn, who has been representing J. A. Finn & Co., of New York, at Yokohama for the last two years and who is returning to the United States this month, is understood to have been active in the development of the paper fabrics by Japanese mills. He has had several patterns and styles made up for shipment to the States and is somewhat enthusiastic with regard to the possibilities of a fabric, the warp of which is silk and the weft of paper and which lends itself well to broad-cloth styles. The weight compares favorably with the finest heavy silk shirtings.

Other piece goods men in Yokohama are inclined to the belief that if the present experiments should meet with success that other mills will immediately turn to the making of the paper yarn and fabrics, and that the inferior goods which would come on the market will kill a really satisfactory product before it has a chance to be properly launched. The paper yarn is spun from the pulp of mulberry trees.

Ridge Mill, Inc. Gastonia, N. C.

W. P. Lee.....Superintendent
H. M. Childress.....Asst. Supt
L. J. Hinson.....Carder
Walter Lowe.....2nd Hand Carding
C. A. Sparks.....Spinner
W. W. Welch.....2nd Hand Spinning
W. W. Braswell.....Twisting
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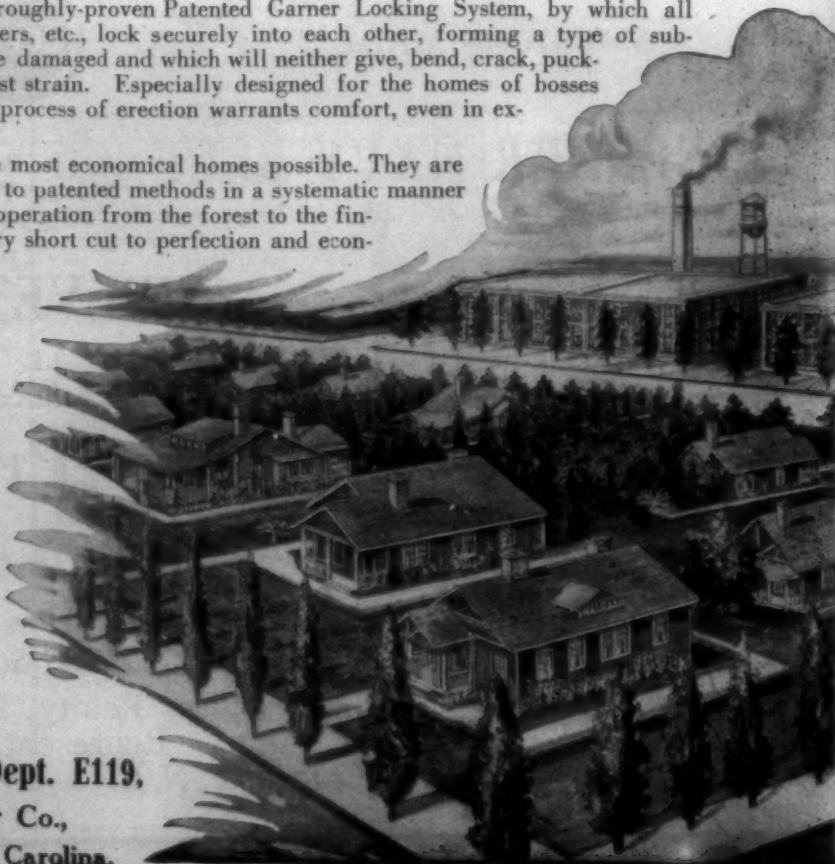
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Mill Men Back Cotton Holding Move in Georgia.

Atlanta, Ga.—The farmers' holding movement of cotton in Georgia is being supported by the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. To aid the movement it is proposed to offer to the growers the warehouse facilities of the cotton mills throughout the State, so that the cotton can be safely stored and kept off the market until prices have been stabilized at a much better selling basis. In addition to offering this assistance, some manufacturers are advancing the farmers half the present market price of cotton at 7 per cent interest, the only stipulation being that the cotton be removed from the warehouse by Sept. 1, 1921.

An illustration of this policy is that M. E. Geer, president of the Lois Cotton Mills, Douglasville, Ga., who has not only allowed the farmers of Douglas County to store their cotton in his warehouse, but is advancing half the market price on the basis mentioned. Other manufacturers are expected to take similar action to remedy the prevailing seriousness of the situation surrounding the industry.

The attitude of the Georgia mills with reference to the holding movement has been developed as the result of a questionnaire sent out by P. E. Glenn, of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, and secretary of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia. The answers secured showed, says Mr. Glenn, that 88 per cent of the mill owners approve the holding movement and

urge the farmers to hold their cotton for at least 30 cents a pound. A few mills suggested 35 cents and a few 40 cents.

The Georgia mills have curtailed operations about 33 per cent, on an average, because of poor market conditions, the questionnaire shows, and it is indicated that this percentage will be increased unless the goods market improves. The goods market will not improve until the buyers become convinced that it is not going to be bought freely under 30 cents, Mr. Glenn declares, and until the buyers begin to lay in heavy stocks of goods the mills will not be able to make purchases of cotton. Thus the mill demand for cotton depends entirely upon the demand for manufactured goods.

Mr. Glenn, in a letter to members of the association, suggests that the mill owners co-operate in the holding movement. He says: "I am taking the liberty of personally suggesting that in addition to the moral support of the holding movement on the part of the Georgia cotton mills, we give material assistance in this movement by tendering, whenever possible, to our neighboring farmers the use of our now almost empty warehouses and the benefit of our low rate of insurance. We believe that it is for the best interest of our country that the farmers obtain a reasonable price for this year's cotton."

Georgia mills have warehouse capacity for the storage of 500,000 bales, according to Mr. Glenn. Approximately one-half of this amount would be available for the storage of cotton for the farmers. The mills,

says Mr. Glenn, are operating from hand-to-mouth, buying just enough cotton to keep going and allowing their reserves to be reduced as low as possible.

Cotton Mills at Wuhu, Kiukiang and Canton.

The two new Chinese cotton mills being organized in the Lower Yangtze are the Yu Chung Mill at Wuhu and Hua Fund Mill at Kiukiang. The former, according to the Far Eastern press, has 10,000 spindles, and part of the mill is now in operation. The Kiukiang Mill started with a capital of \$2,000,000 and has ordered 15,000 spindles. Several overseas merchants are making plans to open a big cotton mill in Canton. The proposed mill is to be modelled after the Chinese owned cotton mills in Haiphong, with a total capital of Pounds 5,000,000 to be subscribed jointly by the seventy-two guilds merchants in Canton and the Chinese overseas merchants. The cotton mill will be known as "Tai-Chung Hua Cotton Mill."

Davison's Textile Blue Book.

The publishers announce the completion of the "THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL EDITION" July, 1920, which shows every mill report carefully revised. Eleven hundred and twenty-three new manufacturers have been added, while all mills out of business have been taken out. Thousands of changes in mill names, officers, goods made, equipment,

selling agents, etc., have been made, and the various dealers and other allied lines have been brought up-to-date.

The Textile Blue Book is really twenty-one directories in one volume as follows:

Directory of Cotton Mills; Woolen Mills; Worsted Mills; Silk Mills; Knitting Mills; Jute, Linen and Flax Mills; Canadian Mills; Dyers and Finishers; Mills with Dye Houses; Commission Merchants; Cotton Dealers (both domestic and foreign); Wool Dealers; Linter Dealers; Waste Dealers and Manufacturers; Mattress Makers; Wholesale Rag and Remnant Dealers; Textile Supplies; New Textile Mills; Classified Directory of Mills.

Two editions are issued as formerly; the office size, 1900 pages, with heavy cloth binding, is "Handy Edition" of 1,700 pages has all features given in the office size, except the Classified Directory of Mills and Textile Supply Directory.

The Salesmen's Directory, bound in flexible leather, size 3½ x 5½ x ½ inch thick, is much smaller than the handy edition, but has a full report of every mill, dyer, etc.

The volumes can be obtained from Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C. Prices delivered, Office Edition \$7.50, Handy Edition \$5.00, Salesmen's Directory \$4.00.

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Building Cotton Mills in Texas

One cotton mill is under construction in Texas today, ten mills are being actively promoted and forty her cities and towns are interested to the extent of launching publicity campaigns to attract the attention of outside interests and work up enthusiasm at home, according to figures collected by the research department of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, which is now active in fostering interest in the textile industry in Texas. Texas is today showing more interest in the textile mill industry than ever before in her history. Business men and others interested in the welfare of the state are beginning to wonder why the state which produces one-fifth of the cotton of the nation, manufactures less than one per cent of the finished product.

Mills are now being financed in Houston, San Antonio, Fort Worth, Dallas, Stamford, Waco, and McKinney, while an active interest is being taken in the latent possibilities of the textile industries by forty other cities and towns through their commercial organizations.

The most far-reaching step taken by any city to date was the four of South and North Carolina and Georgia recently by a committee of twenty business men representing the Waco Chamber of Commerce. This committee spent several weeks in the textile mill sections along the South Atlantic Seaboard studying every phase of the cotton mill industry. Returning to Texas they reported there are no reasons why Texas should not develop the textile industry as rapidly as the states in the east. Among other things they found that cotton mills in Waco are paying less for power than many Carolina mills, that a single mill in Texas owned by a big eastern concern paid better dividends than any of the Carolina mills owned by the same corporation, and that the problem of getting skilled labor can easily be overcome. Waco has recently completed a cotton mill, and a company with capital of \$2,500,000 is now being organized in that city for the construction of another.

Texas has seventeen cotton mills at present; the majority of these mills produce ducking, while several make Osnaburgs and drills and one or two produce sheeting and yarns. The estimated capitalization of all mills in the state is about \$4,000,000 with an actual value in excess of twice this amount. There were 140,054 spindles in Texas, according to the government report of 1919, as against a total of 34,930,934 in the United States.

The first cotton mill in Texas was built at Dallas in 1888, the second at Denison in 1890, the third at Sherman in 1891. Building activity ceased until 1900-05 when ten new mills were erected. Three or four mills have been constructed since that date.

Interest in the textile industry

was revived about four months ago by the Texas Chamber of Commerce through its research department which conducted an exhaustive study of the textile industry with a view to finding why the greatest cotton state in the union was trailing the list of cotton manufacturing states. Further impetus to the state-wide movement was given by the spectacular trip of the Waco business men through the East, and now the commercial clubs of practically every large town in the state is primarily concerned with establishing cotton mills. Though concrete results are not yet large, it is certain that Texas is showing more interest than ever before in the textile industry.

"I believe that the great period of textile mill development is dawning in Texas," said the representative of a big cotton mill corporation of the Carolinas a few days ago, after touring the state.

Pacific Mills Open Community House.

Tuesday night, October 19, saw the opening of the large, recently remodeled community building at Pacific mills. This is a handsome erection and does credit to any large city. It has been remodeled from the old Y. M. C. A. building and has been made into an up-to-date, modern community building.

There are lobbies for the men and women, club rooms for the men and women and girls and boys, banquet room, pool room, large gymnasium, handsome swimming pool, pressing club, barber shop, moving picture show and everything else that has been thought of that will add to the pleasure and happiness of the employees of the Pacific Mills Company.

The furniture and equipment for this community building are of the very best. There are a swimming instructor, a gymnasium instructor, a boys' club worker, a girl's club worker and other officials who will give instructions to these people in any of the things they wish to learn. This building is to be a place where the people may come for rest or recreation. Their every wish will be met so far as it is possible.

At the formal opening on Tuesday night officials and visitors from the North were present. There was a regular house warming on a large scale. There was exhibits of the different community work in the swimming and gymnasium classes, the women's work and the like. Music was furnished by the Pacific Mills band and a pleasant evening spent by all interested in inspecting this beautiful building.

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Jones—"I know now that my wife lied to me before we were engaged."

Brown—"What do you mean?"

Jones—"When I asked her to marry me she said she was agreeable."

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CHARLOTTE, N. C. Aug. 10, 1920.

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Back in April we noticed a cut of your Calendering Roll Machine in the Southern Textile Bulletin; this cut appealed to us and we immediately installed one of these machines. We have watched this machine up carefully and are glad to advise that we are highly pleased with the results that we are having from it. We have reduced our roller covering expense at least 33 1/3% - we use this machine on all of our new rollers, as well as re-working our old ones.

Yours truly,

THE ATHERTON MILLS,

By *J. S. Meacham*
SUPT. & MGR.

QUOTATIONS SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. ALL AGREEMENTS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, ACCIDENTS AND DELAYS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

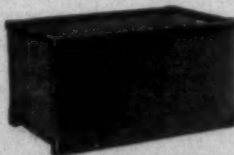
MAY WE SEND YOU PARTICULARS?

Simplex Roll Calendering Machine Co., Anniston, Ala.

SEE OUR EXHIBIT Fourth Textile Exposition

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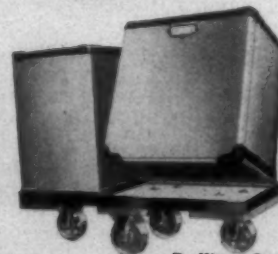
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Great Textile Show Opened Monday

Greenville, S. C.—Amid the whirl of machinery, the blare of bands and the blowing of whistles, the fourth and greatest textile show ever held in the South opened Monday. All previous attendance records were broken as crowds surged through the turnstiles of the exposition building during the entire day, and on Tuesday the attendance was very much larger.

Thousands of people from all parts of the United States and from several foreign countries are present to see the exhibits of the more than 200 comprehensive exhibits which are valued at over \$2,000,000 and cover almost every phase of cotton manufacture and selling.

On every side could be heard expressions of satisfaction on the part of those in charge of the exhibits regarding the genuine interest of the persons who visited their booths and there is confidence felt on the part of the greater number of the exhibitors that much good will come from their participation in the Southern Exposition. The visitors on the opening day yesterday were agreeably surprised at the increased number of the exhibitors, which exceeds 200, including some of the largest manufacturers in their respective lines. Every available foot of floor space, including the immense balcony and the rest rooms on the mezzanine floors, has been utilized for the display of textile machinery and accessories.

A complete trip through the exposition building gave one the impression that this was a gigantic affair which could not be seen in a brief stay in the building. Almost every exhibit had its particular attraction that served to lure the persons passing through to a longer stay, and one cotton mill executive was heard to say that he had been in the building the greater part of the day and had not progressed further than the first floor. Another well known textile man declared that it will require the entire six days for any person directly interested in textiles to do full justice to the show and see everything that is of special interest to the industry.

The statement has been made by a local textile man who was active in the organization of the textile exposition building that a complete cotton mill and village could be purchased from among the exhibitors in the exposition but it was found by the opening day visitors that this textile man had overlooked one important fact, namely, that an entire city is being offered for sale by one of the exhibitors on the west side of the balcony. There does not

seem to have been anyone interested in the textile industry overlooked by the management of the exposition building in securing exhibitors for the show from the basic materials to the highest arts engaged in one of the greatest enterprises of the nation.

This exposition is not only serving as a commercial enterprise whereby the manufacturers bring before the mill men of the South their products but it is also bringing about many happy reunions of the manufacturer's agents with their friends among the Southern mill men. When there was a lull in the crowds passing through the vast building the exhibitor's agents took advantage of the opportunity for a general visitation. The exposition is also affording an opportunity for cotton mill men to come in contact with each other and talking over their problems in the mills.

Among the feature attractions of the exposition is the exhibit of the Minter Homes Company, Greenville,

which consisted of a bungalow in partial erection on the stage of the auditorium floor. This bungalow is visited by almost everyone in attendance and brought forth many favorable comments. The complete bungalow consists of five rooms including a living room, dining room, kitchen, bath and two bedrooms. The house is exquisitely furnished by the Craig-Rush Furniture Company, of Greenville.

Alongside of the Minter Homes fabricated house on the stage is the cozy corner provided for the Chamber of Commerce where there is an abundance of easy chairs and plenty of ice water for the comfort of the exposition visitors. The music is furnished by the Garber-Davis Orchestra which dispensed "jazz" to the edification of the throngs that filled the building during the afternoon and evening. The building is constantly patrolled by a detail of police and firemen and every precaution has been taken by the city executives for the safety of those

who have in a large measure made the Fourth Textile Exposition possible.

With simple exercises, the exposition opened formally at 10 o'clock Monday morning. At this time, exhibitors and visitors gathered in front of the stage on the second floor of textile hall and heard short talks of welcome.

William G. Sirrine, president of the exposition, spoke on behalf of the officers and directors of the exposition, expressing a warm welcome to all to the show. Personal appreciation and gratefulness to the exhibitors for their co-operation in making possible this greatest exhibit yet held was expressed by President Sirrine.

President Sirrine was followed by Thomas H. Pope, postmaster here and chairman of the welcome committee of the Greater Greenville Association. In presenting Mr. Pope, President Sirrine praised the Greater Greenville Association, which includes both the Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Business League, for the large part it has played in making the event one which will have a great place in the industrial history of the South. Mr. Pope added a few words to those of the president, and then introduced Congressman-elect J. J. McSwain, who made the address of welcome on behalf of the city, in the absence of Mayor H. C. Harvley, who was prevented from attending by illness.

Welcome to the visitors is written on the faces of every Greenville resident, from the bootblacks to the high cotton mill executives, the Congressman asserted. To the exhibitors, especially, Mr. McSwain expressed the city's gratitude, adding that this gathering from the four corners of the nation is serving to make Greenville a cosmopolitan center. Mr. McSwain called attention briefly to the many good points of this section, stating that anything can be grown here from grain and fruits for foodstuffs to wool and cotton for clothing. "This section," he said, "seems to be God's universal demonstration field to mankind."

Edward H. Marble, of Worcester, Mass., chairman of the exhibitor committee for this show and official representative here of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, brought the hearty greetings of the national organization to the two associations which will assemble in convention here this week.

Mr. Marble recited the brief history of the textile industry, from the days when women spun cloth at home to the present day when the commercialized industry is one of the world's greatest. The solution of the problems of men in all lines

PROGRAM OF SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION MEETING

Meetings will be held in Opera House.

10:00 A. M. Friday, October 22.

Address of Welcome by President of Greenville Chamber of Commerce.

Response to address of Welcome by T. W. Mullen, Supt., Rosemary Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

Address by the President, H. H. Boyd.

Report of F. Gordon Cobb, General Chairman of Sectional Committee.

Report of Textile Foundation Committee by David Clark of Charlotte, N. C.

Report of Cotton Committee, J. D. Buice, Pineville, N. C., Chairman.

Address by P. H. Partridge of Charlotte, N. C., on "Cotton Grading".

Address by John W. Clark, West Durham, N. C., on "Finishing Cotton Goods."

Luncheon at Country club. Automobiles provided to take members to club.

10:00 A. M., Saturday, October 23.

Address by Governor Cooper of South Carolina.

Address by Rogers W. Davis of Charlotte, N. C. on "The Human Element in a Cotton Mill."

Practical discussion by members.

Business session.

Adjournment.

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of the textile industry, he said, is found in the one word, "Co-operation," and in the Golden Rule. Observing these simple rules, Mr. Marble asserted, will keep the industry on the firmest possible foundation. President Sirrine, at the conclusion of Mr. Marble's remarks, formally declared the exposition to be under way.

Among those who were invited to occupy seats on the stage during the opening exercises were: H. T. Brigger, Frank Cunningham, W. E. Beattie, F. W. Poe, Aug. W. Smith, T. Woodside, J. H. Morgan, H. J. Haynsworth, Allen J. Graham, B. E. Geer, Claud Ramseur and Thomas Norris, all cotton mill executives; W. L. Gassaway, F. F. Beattie, J. W. Norwood, R. I. Woodside, W. C. Beacham, B. A. Morgan, A. D. L. Barksdale, all bank officials; and Ellison A. Smyth, J. A. McPherson, J. E. Sirrine, W. W. Carter, J. F. Gallivan, John W. Arrington, Edwin Howard and R. S. Huntington, directors of the exposition; H. H. Boyd, president, and A. B. Carter, secretary of the Southern Textile Association; Col. Holmes B. Springs, chairman of the convention and entertainment committee of the Greater Greenville Association; Major Wm. F. Robertson, assistant chairman; Col. E. M. Blythe, the association chairman; Secretary Wm. R. Timmons, of the Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Moss E. Penn, of the Young Men's Business League.

Mr. Marble's talk at the opening in full was as follows:

"In response to your invitation the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers delegated the speaker to bring to your organizations their heartiest greetings and congratulations upon the successful opening of this splendid Exposition," Mr. Marble said. "Your president has asked the same speaker to say a word in behalf of the exhibitors here assembled. In selecting a representative from the machinery group do you realize that you have asked one of the youngsters to speak to the entire family? For long before we were in evidence your housewife had carded, spun and woven the cotton staple using the most primitive equipment, and produced by her handicraft an honest artistic durable fabric that has in some respects been rarely equalled.

"We of the machines have simply commercialized that industry and joined the existing guild of cotton craftsmen and craftswomen.

"So as a fellow craftsman in the field of cotton enterprises, is extended greetings in behalf of both the National Association and the exhibitors.

"As fellow members we find we have mutual interests. You nearer the source of supply have your problems. We of the North and we of the equipments have our problems. All of these can and must be solved aright by co-operation and we know of but one rule that will apply to all the problems. It is an old rule, a tried rule and best of all a workable rule: 'Do unto others as ye would that they should do to you.' With this as the rule of our business the cotton industries

can be placed on the firmest possible foundation, and a harmonious and beautiful structure erected thereon that will be a delight to all whether they represent the staple, the yarn, or the product of the loom, the mechanical or chemical equipment or the finances necessary for the proposition.

"About Christmas time when our thoughts seem to be the more mellow we hear and probably take part in the grand choral, 'Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men,' and Mr. Chairman and to you, Mr. President, the speaker for whom he is speaking believes he can pledge to you, that the two organizations for whom he is speaking will sustain their part in an industrial chorus that can be made the choral of the entire cotton industry. 'Peace on Earth to Men of Good Will.'"

Cotton Manufacturers of S. C. Met Tuesday.

At the annual convention of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association Tuesday, resolutions were adopted sympathizing with the cotton farmers in the drastic change in present values of cotton and urging them to market their product gradually, "hoping by this means that prices will shortly advance to at least the cost of production."

The cotton manufacturers Tuesday afternoon at a luncheon given them by the Rotary Club heard an address by Charles A. Peple, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, who quoted freely from a statement by Governor George J. Seay, answering criticisms that have been made of the reserve boards' policy. He declared that there has been an almost reckless expansion in bank credit during recent months and that the volume of both agricultural and commercial loans has continuously increased. "No section of the country has been so liberally treated in the matter of extended credits as has been the South," he said, "and in that section we hear the loudest complaints."

A protective tariff was urged in an address delivered before the manufacturers by Albert Green Duncan, treasurer of Harmony Mills, Boston, B. F. McLeod, of Charleston, representing the American Cotton Association, told the manufacturers that the cotton farmer is facing disaster if not bankruptcy and asked the co-operation of the mill men in bringing about economic reforms in planting, handling and marketing of the cotton crop.

"It is because the purchasing power of the cotton farmer has been reduced 27 per cent of maximum," Albert Green Duncan, of Boston, prominent Massachusetts cotton manufacturer, and special delegate from the National Manufacturers' Association, in a plea for protective tariff, declared in an address that "this depression in our cotton industry with which we are confronted will be superseded by even greater depression unless such legislation is put on our national statute books as shall protect us from a flood of importations which will speedily follow the full revival of

European industry." He also declared that Franklin D. Roosevelt, democratic candidate for the vice presidency, has "never come close enough to national legislation to know what he is talking about when he says that the tariff question has been removed from politics."

Despite reports, there has been no curtailment of the amount of bank credit outstanding, but on the contrary, there has been a continuous expansion, not only of commercial loans among the banks of the federal reserve system, but of loans for agricultural purposes, according to an address of George J. Seay, governor of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank, read before the Cotton Manufacturers' Association. The paper was read by Charles A. Peple, deputy governor of the bank, in the absence of Mr. Seay.

No section of the country has been so liberally treated in the matter of extended credits as has been the South, Mr. Peple said, "and yet in that section of the country we hear the loudest complaints and the most complaints. Perhaps she is suffering most at the moment. Whatever complaint she may have she cannot complain of curtailment of credits and she has, in fact, been treated more liberally than any other part of the country, and capital has been drawn from other parts to lend her."

Mr. Peple, representing Governor Seay, of the Richmond Reserve Bank, quoted freely from a statement recently prepared by Governor Seay answering vigorously and in detail current criticisms of the federal reserve bank. The criticisms discussed and the answers given were thus summarized in Mr. Peple's address yesterday:

"First, that there has been such a marked curtailment of bank credit in recent months as to amount to a campaign in restraint of trade. The truth is, however, that there has been an almost reckless expansion in bank credit during this period, and that the volume of both agricultural and commercial loans has continuously increased. Moreover, on June 30, last, the funds of the member banks, loaned and invested, were actually \$2,500,000,000 more than their own resources available for such purposes. Two things made this great expansion possible, namely, the concentration of reserves in, and the note issuing power of, the federal reserve banks.

"Second, it is charged that the South particularly has suffered at the hands of the federal reserve banks. On the contrary, no section of the country has been dealt with as liberally as has the South; the three serve banks of Richmond, Atlanta and Dallas have been able, by exhausting their own resources and borrowing more than \$100,000,000 from other reserve banks, to send their members almost three times their respective deposits. To speak especially of South Carolina, the member banks in this State have borrowed continuously for the past 15 months twice their equitable share from the federal reserve bank of Richmond.

"Third, it is said that the federal reserve board has sought to dominate the banks of the country. In

answer, I emphasize that six of the nine directors of each federal reserve bank are elected by the member banks and are representative, successful, active men of affairs, constantly in intimate touch with the business conditions of the district."

Chinese Visit Show.

President Nieh, of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and two other prominent Chinese financiers and cotton manufacturers, were guests of honor of the Fourth Southern Textile Exposition Wednesday. Plans for the reception and entertainment of the visitors were made at a meeting of exhibitors Tuesday.

According to a statement by officials of the exposition, the Chinese are in America with a view of placing contracts for 50 million dollars' worth of machinery and equipment for mills in Shanghai.

Firm Basis Soon for Cotton Men.

Edwin H. Marble, of Boston, delegate from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, in an address Tuesday, said serious problems face both the cotton goods and machinery manufacturers, but they will be met and solved and the cotton industry will be placed upon a firm foundation. Money and men, he said, will be forthcoming.

A number of cotton mills in different sections of the Carolinas will close Thursday, Friday and Saturday, enabling superintendents and overseers and other subordinate heads to attend the exposition and convention of the Southern Textile Association convention, Friday and Saturday. The meeting of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina was an important event in connection with the exposition today, and this convention was featured by an address of George J. Seay, governor of the federal reserve bank of Richmond, vigorously defending the federal reserve banks, which was read by Deputy Charles A. Peple, in Governor Seay's absence.

Directors of the Southern Textile Exposition, Inc., and the exhibitors' committee representing the manufacturers at a meeting decided to hold the next textile exposition here in October, 1922, and discussed plans for enlarging the show.

Program for Friday and Saturday.

Friday.
10 a. m.—Opening of Fall Convention of Southern Textile Association in Grand Theatre.

1 p. m.—Luncheon by Greater Greenville Association to Southern Textile Association at Sans Souci Country Club.

8 to 8:45 p. m.—Music Textile Hall.

9 p. m.—Dancing Cleveland Hall.

Saturday.
10 a. m.—Southern Textile Association Convention.

Address by Governor R. A. Cooper of South Carolina and others in Grand Theatre.

3 p. m.—Football game, Wake Forest against Furman University, Manly Field.

10 p. m.—Dancing Cleveland Hall.

Georgia Mill Man is Charged With \$70,000 Shortage.

Marietta, Ga.—Last Friday it became known that W. F. Hetrick, president, treasurer and general manager of the Acworth Manufacturing Company, had been arrested on a warrant charging misappropriation of funds, said to amount to something like \$30,000. His bond of \$5,000 was signed by Ralph W. and Guy Northcutt, vice president and superintendent, respectively, of the Marietta Knitting Mills. It is said here that the whereabouts of Hetrick at this time are not known, although his friends say that he will be able to straighten out his difficulties satisfactorily.

However, on Saturday the alleged shortage of Mr. Hetrick, who is also head of two other manufacturing plants in Cobb County, has grown to \$70,078.98, it was shown by the audit of the affairs of the Acworth Company as submitted in evidence in a receivership hearing Saturday morning before Judge D. W. Blair, of the Blue Ridge Circuit, at Marietta.

Hetrick, who was widely known socially in Atlanta, and who was said to have disappeared after having been released on bond of \$5,000, was still being sought Saturday by Cobb County authorities. No trace of him has been found.

Orlando Awtrey, former head of the Acworth concern, who previously had been named as temporary receiver, was made permanent receiver by Judge Blair. The deficit in Hetrick's account, according to the audit, appeared in comparison

of the records of 1919 and 1920.

Hetrick was not represented by counsel at the hearing Saturday, and his bond of \$5,000 was ordered forfeited.

An incomplete audit showed that Mr. Hetrick had drawn checks amounting to \$58,000 on Marietta banks, against the accounts of the Marietta Manufacturing Company and the Acworth Manufacturing Company, of which firms he was president. The checks were believed to have been for personal use, as no account could be charged with them.

The audit showed a mysterious disappearance of \$45,000, of which no trace could be found. This amount is expected to be doubled before the audits are finished, according to investigators.

Mr. Hetrick purchased a \$455,000 property in Acworth, organized a company, obtaining a majority of the shares, which he loaned to different banks for funds with which to pay for them. Obtaining control and the presidency of the Acworth Company, he negotiated a loan with which he purchased the Marietta Company. These transactions were made with a net capital of \$200.

Ralph W. Northcutt, who, with his brother, Guy Northcutt, is on Hetrick's bond of \$5,000, declares that fruitless inquiries have been sent out to all parts of the State, including Gainesville, where Hetrick lived for years and had mill holdings, but that efforts would be redoubled. The Cobb County sheriff's deputies have instituted a diligent search for the missing financier.

Hetrick was arrested on a war-

rant taken out by J. W. McMillan of Acworth in which the cotton mill man was charged with embezzlement. He immediately was released on a \$5,000 bond signed by Ralph and Guy Northcutt.

Simultaneously with the taking out of a warrant for Hetrick, the directors and minority stockholders of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company filed a petition in Cobb Superior Court asking for a receiver for the company, most of which was owned by Hetrick. The bill charged Hetrick with gross mismanagement of the company's affairs, criminal misappropriation and embezzlement of funds of the company, and the fraudulent use of the corporation's credit for private use, to the extent of \$30,000.

It was said that Hetrick took \$30,000 of the funds of the Acworth cotton mill and put it into a Marietta hosiery mill that he organized and privately owned.

It was stated that Hetrick had been carrying on a policy for some time of interchanging large sums of money between hosiery mills which he had organized at Marietta, Acworth, Moreland, Cornelia and Gainesville. It was said the shifting of money made by one mill to another had covered up his transactions for an unusually long time.

Soon after Hetrick's arrest at his office at Marietta last Saturday, and release on bond, he is said to have gone to Atlanta, where he had a temporary residence, occupied by his wife and young daughter in Ponce de Leon avenue. His wife and child had occupied this home since their return several months

ago from a trip North. While they were gone Hetrick lived at the Terminal Hotel.

Hetrick came back to Marietta in an automobile Sunday afternoon, accompanied by his wife and daughter, and spent about one hour at his office. He left his automobile with his Marietta superintendent and took his wife and daughter back to Atlanta on the street car, Marietta persons stated.

Hetrick is said to have sent his wife and daughter to his Ponce de Leon avenue home upon reaching Atlanta Sunday evening, while he went to the Terminal Hotel to write letters. At least one of these letters was written to a man in Marietta. He is said to have left the Terminal Hotel either Sunday night or early Monday morning. He could not be found there by Marietta men Monday, they claim, and he has not been seen by any of his acquaintances interested in his business affairs since Sunday afternoon, when he was at Marietta.

Judge D. W. Blair appointed Orlando Awtrey receiver for the Acworth cotton mill last Saturday. Mr. Awtrey, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Cobb County, was president of the Acworth mill for fifteen years, and sold out to Hetrick in August, 1919.

Hetrick went to Acworth from Gainesville early in 1919 and organized a hosiery mill similar to his Gainesville concern. Discovering that the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company was a very successful business under Mr. Awtrey's management, he secured a controlling interest in it, buying, it is said,

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President Awtrey's interests for \$70,000. Mr. Awtrey immediately retired from active business. Hetrick continued in control of the Acworth mill until last Saturday.

During the period of nearly two years that he had been in Acworth and Marietta, Hetrick became well known. He built two residences in Marietta, one of them for his superintendent, and lived there during most of this period. He owned a large number of automobiles. It is said he purchased one car after another, apparently having a penchant for new cars.

About 40 years old, Hetrick is said to have mixed little in the social or conventional life of Marietta, and to have been a man who did not dress expensively. He is said to have been known in a number of business and social circles in Atlanta, however.

The directors of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company are G. W. McMillan, J. W. McMillan, H. E. White and W. G. Grogan. They, with the minority stockholders, are represented in the suit for a receivership by Attorneys Abbott and Wallace and Morris and Hawkins of Marietta.

The next Cobb County grand jury meets the third Monday in November, to which court Hetrick's bond is made returnable. The charges against him will be laid before the grand jury at that time, it was stated in Marietta Saturday.

No apprehension is felt as regards the financial condition of the Acworth Cotton Manufacturing Company. It is believed to be fully solvent, and is not believed to have been seriously hurt by the alleged embezzlement of Hetrick. Full confidence is felt in the ability of Orlando Awtrey, former president of the concern, to continue its business on a satisfactory basis.

Plans Completed for All-American Mill in Shanghai.

Shanghai, China—Plans have been completed for the first American cotton mill in China, financed by Boston and New York capital, equipped with 10,000 Saco-Lowell spindles and 400 Crompton & Knowles looms, to be operated for American interests by American supervisors and American trained Chinese mill experts. The execution of the plans, however, has been held up by the financial situation in the United States.

It is understood here that the contemplated American mill was to be the first of a number to be erected by a combination organized in the United States, providing the experiment with the first plant was successful. Ground had been secured and work was to start when cabled instructions to abandon the plans for the present were received.

This is the second movement to establish an American cotton mill in China which has been called off. A few months before several large exporters here completed a deal with American capital for the building of a larger mill, calling for an investment of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000. Specifications were prepared, contracts tentatively approved and connections with brokers for the handling of the yarn

and cloth established. About the time the details were completed the Federal Reserve Board at home commenced to restrict credit and indirectly nipped the plans in the bud.

Interested parties here say their advices from home are yet too uncertain for them to predict whether the plans will be carried out later or abandoned entirely.

Among Chinese mill owners the scarcity of new English mill machinery is attributed not so much to a desire on England's part to supply France and Belgium with equipment before taking care of Far Eastern demands, but to a disinclination on the part of the British Government to permit the shipment of cotton mill machinery at this time to the Japanese, who are making inroads into Manchester's trade with China and India. The Chinese understand a large part of the American mill machinery bought for Japanese account in the United States was second-hand equipment, whereas it is emphasized by them that machinery purchased in the States for Chinese mills is entirely new.

In the foreign settlement here the price of land suitable for the erection of cotton mills is still advancing. Property is now being quoted at over \$20,000 an acre and the increase is due to the demand for land in the settlement proper, the owner of which is entitled to the protection of the international concession authorities, which, of course, is lacking in the interior districts.

Spinning Mill at Weihui, Honan.

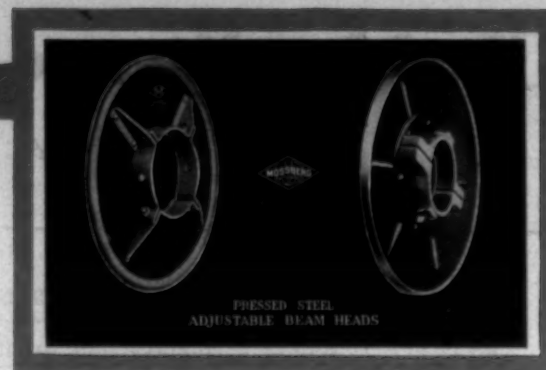
In view of the abundant production of cotton at Honan, local Chinese have decided to establish a cotton mill at Weihui. The site has already been purchased and an order for machinery has been sent to England, to be probably received in the autumn. The promoters further intend to establish a society to study the cotton industry and methods of improving the native cotton. It is understood that cotton seeds will either be imported from America, or brought from Shensi and Tanshan, and be distributed among the cotton growers of the province, so that the local cotton can be improved and used for the manufacture of finer grades of cotton yarn.

I reckon this old world of ours
Is pretty hard to beat.
You get a thorn with every rose,
But ain't the roses sweet?
—Exchange.

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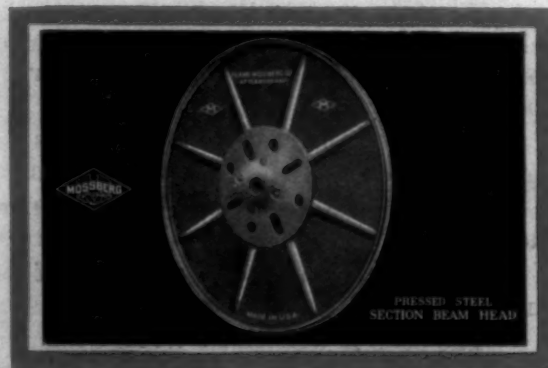
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"Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

By W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

26 CLARK'S WEAWE ROOM CALCULATIONS

EXAMPLE: What is the average number of ends per inch in reed if the warp is drawn in with 24 ends in 12 dents and 48 ends in 12 dents alternately, using a 30 dent reed?

ANSWER:

$$\frac{72 \text{ ends in pattern} \times 30 \text{ dent reed}}{24 \text{ dents in pattern ends per inch in reed.}} = 90 \text{ average}$$

To find ends per inch in reed, knowing sley and yarn counts:

RULE 9.—Square the distance between warp ends in cloth and add the square of the diameter of the average yarn count. The reciprocal of the square root of their sum is the number of ends per inch in reed.

EXAMPLE: A print cloth is to be made with 64 ends of 30s warp and 60 picks of 40s filling. How many ends per inch in reed required?

ANSWER: The average yarn count is 33.8s and this has 33.8×840 or 28,392 yards per pound. The square root of 28,392 is 169 and the diameter count. Then

of 33.8s yarn is therefore $\frac{1}{169}$ inch. The distance between warp ends is equal to the reciprocal of the sley, in this case it is $\frac{1}{64}$ inch. Let r = distance between ends in reed, e = distance between ends in cloth, and d = diameter of average yarn ordinarily the finer the reed the finer the yarn

CLARK'S WEAWE ROOM CALCULATIONS 27

Tickings

32	1.96	76x60	12s	12.50s
32	1.98	80x60	12.50s	12s
32	2.00	80x72	12.50s	14s
32	2.00	88x58	12s	16s
32	2.02	76x68	9s	14s
32	2.03	80x70	12s	16s
32	2.05	78x72	12.50s	16s
36	1.86	80x60	12.50s	14s

Straw Ticks

30	3.75	73x40	14s	14s
30 1/4	2.53	65x52	10.50s	16s
31	2.61	76x54	14s	16s
31	2.94	71x46	12.50s	24s

Sateen Tickings

32	2.13	100x52	12.50s	20s
32	3.25	100x44	18.50s	24s
33	2.00	100x72	12.50s	24s
51	1.28	100x52	12.50s	20s
64	1.06	100x52	12.50s	20s

Coarse Stripes

26	3.00	58x38	10.50s	9.70s
27	3.20	71x50	12s	18.50s
27 1/2	4.21	66x35	14s	16.25s
28	2.50	76x40	10.50s	12.50s
28	2.75	76x38	12s	12s
28	3.00	66x38	14s	14s

Clark's Weave Room Calculations which is just off the press and ready for delivery is a practical treatise of cotton, yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room especially applicable to Southern Cotton Mills.

The first part of the book contains concise rules for making cloth calculations. The examples and cloths used to illustrate the working out of the rules are staple fabrics woven in the South. One of the original features is the treatise on contraction of warps and filling and tables and showing contraction percentages.

The second part of the book gives a list of over 1,000 typical American cloths and shows full particulars of the counts of yarn used in each case.

A chapter is devoted to the numbering of yarns of different materials to bring out the salient facts as to materials of interest to the cotton weaver.

In the appendix are found tables of usual weights and measures, also metric conversions for those interested in export trade.

The book is written by W. A. Graham Clark, textile expert of the United States Tariff Commission, who is one of the leading authorities on construction of cotton goods.

The book contains 188 pages, cloth bound, well printed on good paper and is a practical book for the superintendent and all overseers in the mill, also valuable hand book for cotton goods merchants and others connected with the manufacture and selling of cotton cloths.

Order a copy today. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

Textile Conditions in Oother Countries.

Recent Berlin letters report continued depression in the German textile industry. Consumption of cotton in Germany for the year ending July 31 amounted to less than 100,000 bales, compared with 2,000,000 bales in the last year before the war. At the end of August 3,500,000 spindles were working out of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 ft for service. The number of spindles active in 1913 was 12,400,000. A marked revival, however, is reported in the German dye industry. The production of German dyes, practically doubled between February and July of the present year and has ever since been steadily increasing. Production is now reported to be half of the pre-war maximum.

The much discussed project of supplying Germany with cotton and taking back finished or partly finished goods, allowing the Germans to keep a certain proportion of the raw material as payment for their work, again appears to be nearing realization. It is reported that leading textile interests in Lancashire are preparing to put this plan in operation, largely because of the under-production of the workers in British mills. It is proposed to supply German and Austrian mills with cotton, flax and wool and take back in payment partly finished fabrics, the finishing to be completed in British mills.

The textile situation in Czecho-Slovakia, according to recent reports, is now regarded as the best in Continental Europe. At a recent conference of government officials, spinners and bankers, it was decided that present supplies of cotton were adequate for current needs and that large importations, with exchange and prices finding new levels, would be disastrous, in view of the high cost of the material on hand. Government financing of purchases of American cotton, therefore, has been abandoned and agents now in America for that purpose will function privately. For the present, importations of cotton into Czecho-Slovakia will not be permitted unless the importer purchases proportionate amounts of the cotton already in that country, and also arranges for the sale abroad of a considerable portion of the finished product of new importations. Czecho-Slovakia has taken over three-fourths of the spindles formerly in Austrian territory, bringing its total number of spindles up to 3,650,000.

Japanese textile manufacturers who have lately arrived in America report that the mills of their country are now operating at sixty per cent of their capacity. They estimate that not more than 300,000 bales will be required this year, compared with 800,000 bales in 1919, and that the stock carried over from 1920 will easily supply the mills until May, 1921, if not for a longer period. However, there is a strong feeling among the Japanese manufacturers that the present depression is only temporary; that, with Japan reaching a normal basis in living costs, as a result a new demand for Japanese manufactured

goods at lower price standards will inevitably follow, and early expansion in the number of Japanese looms and spindles is confidently looked for in order that its total productive power may not suffer as a result of its recent adoption of the eight-hour day.

Late reports from Manchester are to the effect that the Lancashire cotton industry has entered definitely upon a period of depression, and that employers are seriously considering the advisability of making short time work general throughout the district. The falling off in the demand from India and China for British cotton goods has already caused short-time work and temporary stoppages in certain weaving districts, and the usual holidays in some cases have been greatly extended. Stabilization of the exchanges, settlement of the quarrel between Russia and Poland, stoppage of all the little wars in the East, and a reduction in prices are regarded by Lancashire manufacturers as conditions precedent to an early revival of trade.

Meantime Great Britain is making preparation for adequate protection of its home markets when trade revives. There is official authority for the report that it is the plan of the government to force promptly through the autumn session of Parliament an act empowering it to place import restrictions on a wide range of commodities. This will be England's characteristic substitute for a protective tariff, and it is proposed to make effective use of it whenever occasion requires. After the passage of the bill its enforcement will depend mainly upon the decisions of advisory committees made up in each instance of representatives of the particular industry concerned. The proposed legislation is of serious meaning to American exporters, for, when it is once in force, the shadow of import restriction will hang heavily over all competitive foreign goods going into Great Britain in large quantities.

China Destined to Remain Good Foreign Market for a long Time.

Pekin, China.—Experiences of men well versed in the handling of Chinese and Japanese labor are that in industries long established in this country it takes three Chinese to accomplish what one Japanese can do in his own land, but that in trades more modern to the Chinese, where the theory of teaching the old dog new tricks does not necessarily apply, the efficiency of the two is equal, with a lower scale of wages for the Chinese.

It is this argument which is advanced in support of the contention that China will never become a serious competitor of Japan in the cultivation and reeling of silk, one of the oldest Chinese industries. However, in the cotton manufacturing trade, comparatively new to China, the development has been rapid and promises to continue, just as it has in the manufacture of electrical goods, machinery and the like, where basic traditions of long established Chinese industries have not interfered with the training of

Chinese labor for the new work.

China's development of her vast resources, as yet barely scratched, is viewed by students of industrial affairs here as a gradual lessening of her value as a market for foreign goods. With an area of over four million square miles, an estimated population of 400,000,000 people, and advantageous climatic conditions, her forte is agricultural development and, looking to the day when a sound Government shall justify the financing of railroad and highway construction in earnest, there is likely to be an expansion of domestic industries to supply home consumption of staple goods, to the eventual detriment of foreign nations which now find China an important field for commercial exploitation and endeavor.

But, with her political chaos, her lack of credit and the absence of capacity for initiative toward constructive policies, only the most optimistic visionary can see the dawn of her era as an influential commercial nation. From the more immediate and practical viewpoints China, for generations to come, offers possibilities for profitable trade expansion by the other nations of the world.

From 1915 to 1919 China's imports from America, in tonnage, jumped from 800,000 to 2,500,000. The favorable sentiment of the Chinese toward British and German goods, strengthened by the unfortunate practices of some American houses at a time when their merchandise constituted the sole supply during the war, raises the question whether this percentage will be maintained in the face of open competition, but the impetus given to America's trade with China in the last few years affords an opportunity of a lifetime for the development of an export business well worth while.

Some representative Chinese merchants, who are for the most part keeping their fingers out of the political pot, are inclined to hold Japan responsible for some of the mistakes charged against Americans.

A big cargo of American dyes recently arrived at Tientsin and was found to have been diluted 40 per cent below specifications. The shipment was made via Japan and, whether or not the statement can be attributed to much of the ever present anti-Japanese propaganda here, the Chinese version is that the diluting process was attended to in Japan, and not in the country of origin.

There have been many exposes of Japanese imitations of American merchandise sold in the China market, and a well organized publicity campaign, operated in connection with the Chinese boycott against Japanese merchandise, has probably credited the Japanese with more infringements and other commercial malpractices than the facts warrant. Nevertheless, many Chinese, bitter toward Japan, and entertaining the best of feeling for America, are exonerating the latter of intentional errors in faulty goods which arrive at China's ports in Japanese bottoms.

Economists and missionaries to the contrary, your merchant Chi-

nese and his sons, whose Confucian code makes them the best moral credit risk in the world, view with frank disfavor the increasing inroads into business, chiefly in or near the Treaty ports, of the Chinese educated abroad. They tell you that America is spoiling China, their theory being that the Chinese, while acquiring an education in America, absorb higher standards of living which necessitate maintaining incomes far above the domestic level upon their return to this country. In order to get the larger income, they say, the majority resort to practices which would make Confucius shiver in his grave and serve to destroy the reputation for honesty which the old time Chinese merchant has enjoyed all over the world. There are about 20,000 of these returned Chinese students. Some of them, ambitious to correct rotten government administrations openly get into the political game to make money, with the explanation that as soon as they do make it, it will be used to clean political house, in practice, however, when the money is accumulated the reform program is forgotten and political intrigues become even more snarled.

There is a slow but gradual drift toward more active participation in the political situation by the more influential merchants, through their Chambers of Commerce and guilds. There is talk here now of a heavy income tax, beginning in 1921, and the men who profess to know something of Chinese influences are already figuring that the launching of a taxation program will inject the merchant into politics and, perhaps, mark some progress toward stabilizing a Government whose credit is now near zero throughout the world.

At an amateur performance an artist gave an imitation of several popular actors, one of whom happened to be present.

After the ambitious amateur sought an introduction to the "star" and asked hopefully:

"Did you see any imitation of you?"

"I did," replied the great man, promptly.

"Then, sir," persisted the aspiring youth, "may I ask you to give me your opinion of my art as shown in that impersonation?"

"Well, my boy," the great man said, "one of us is rotten!"—London Tit-Bits.

*The Southern
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Exposition.*

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1920

Retailers Refusing to Come Through

The government reports that food prices have dropped in the last four weeks but the grocers still have cotton in their ears or can't read.—Exchange.

If the retailer of dry goods wanted to do a little reading he could discover that cotton yarns and cotton goods have been reduced in price from 30 to 70 per cent and yet when the public reads the price tickets of the retailer he usually finds the same old prices that prevailed during the high period of the cotton goods market. The retailers are refusing to take the shrinkage losses that have been taken by the manufacturers and jobbers and are still trying to unload their high priced goods upon the public. Some retailers are advertising reductions but in many cases the reductions have not actually been made. A certain man in Charlotte was sick and had a store send some shirts to his house. He selected a \$4.00 shirt but on calling at the store a few days later he found the identical shirt marked \$5.00.

The retailer had advanced the price to \$5.00 so that he can announce a reduction of 20 per cent and then sell the shirt for the original price of \$4.00. The retailers are

in our opinion blocking the resumption of normal business and there is need for arousing public sentiment that will force them to come through.

Unfortunately the daily press depend largely upon the retailer for their advertising patronage and can not be expected to attack them very severely for blocking the return to normal business.

Rays of Optimism.

While everything looks black in the textile industry today, there are many signs that indicate that the turning point is not far distant. The following are a few rays of optimism:

London, Oct. 11.—The secretary of Amalgamated Textiles, Ltd., prophesied yesterday that the Bradford trade slump would be of short duration and would probably be over in three or four months, when the beginning of a great and, probably, prolonged boom would be seen.

Leading British manufacturers declare that they firmly believe Britain has at last turned the corner.

"Taking all the known factors into consideration, we believe that cotton has reached a level where the ultimate consumer will buy goods if he can obtain them on the

basis of current levels for raw material, plus a reasonable manufacturing and selling profit. Manufacturers evidently are inclined to accept a reasonable profit. If the retailer can be persuaded to adopt the same policy and reduce prices in keeping with replacement costs, he will find that his shelves will soon be emptied and that the mills will have difficulty in filling his orders." —C. T. Revere, of Munds, Rogers & Stackpole, in Daily News Record.

The belief that textiles have about reached the price bottom is expressed by an experienced gray goods buyer who feels that prices are cheaper now than they will be in the spring, that they will stabilize at much higher levels, and that they can never go back to pre-war levels. "The textile industry is the one industry of importance in which no advanced methods of production have been introduced since the war," he contends, "possibly because no considerable advance is possible. Cost of production per spindle has almost doubled, and wages have about doubled, but there is no material increase in the output per spindle. I think wages will have to come down, because labor is just as much a commodity as raw material, but unless improved methods of manufacture are introduced, I do not see how prices can remain at this low level."—Women's Wear.

For the first time in two years it is possible to look ahead and predict with some degree of confidence that we are about to round the corner leading to an easier money market, according to Maurice L. Farrell, of F. S. Smithers & Co., bankers. While admitting we are not quite there yet, it is Mr. Farrell's conviction that it may be said with some measure of assurance that by the middle of November we shall at least have arrived at the cross roads.

This assumption is warranted by Mr. Farrell for the following broad and general reasons, as outlined by him in the current issue of the Acceptance Bulletin, of the American Acceptance Council.

"1. Reduction in extraordinary Government expenditures.

"2. Substantial decrease in general business activities accompanied by a sharp decline in prices of many raw materials entering into the manufacture of goods, especially those designated to fill present wants.

"3. Reduction of profits along the line from the employers themselves down to their laborers and office boys.

"4. More speedy liquidation of staple products than has been customary during the last few years, when it has been the fashion to buy commodities not for the purpose of putting them into consumption in regular course, but rather to hold for higher prices.

"5. Relief from the extreme transportation congestion which prevented prompt movement of goods from the sources of production to the centers of consumption. — Daily News Record.

Business Conditions.

The following letters give a very clear cut statement of business conditions.

J. H. Parker & Son, Inc.,
Electrical Insulations.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Sept. 1, 1920.
Subject: Business Conditions.
Electric Supply & Equipment Co.,
Charlotte, N. C.

Sirs:—
We desire to put before you our views on business conditions and the porcelain business in particular.

The writer has made it his business to discuss conditions with bankers, railroad officials, merchants, manufacturers and officials of the government who have to do with the commercial affairs of our nation.

It is the consensus of opinion that many merchants, manufacturers, and some bankers have misread the slowing up loans to mean calamity and slump in business—instead of a desire to temporarily halt so that we might all catch up—this desire brought about by the tying up of merchandise in warehouses at points of shipment and en route owing to the transportation situation.

This condition is removed, merchandise is moving quite freely (although in some localities there is still congestion) this relieving the banks.

Money conditions and interest rates are easing up, financing of the crops is well in hand and they are very largely the foundation of our wealth.

Railroads are coming into the market for very large requirements. Railroads are now at work on plans for electrification to conserve fuel and oil.

The country is short 5,000,000 homes and increasing every day.

The building loan banks are preparing to take care of all requests for loans.

Merchants throughout the country as a rule are bare of stocks.

The steel companies are sold for many months ahead and still increasing and expected to further increase the railroad and building requirements.

Savings are accumulating very rapidly in the banks in one district an increase of \$85,000,000 in the past six months \$235,000,000 in another district in the past nine months.

The adverse conditions are mainly pessimism in the individual's mind who will not take into consideration the actual conditions.

The political situation worries some, but look at actual facts—while the Democratic party has not been in the past as careful of business as the Republican party, yet they have had in the past few years an opportunity to see the effects of prosperity and will not do anything to disturb business that is done in a legitimate manner. If the Republican party is successful it is known that business will not be handicapped that is being conducted along legitimate lines.

Labor conditions are greatly improved through settlements of various important disputes and that the employees are settling down to

(Continued on Page 22.)

Personal News

H. Lee Dearman is now overseer of spinning at Vass Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. B. Driver has changed from Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., to overseer of carding at Wilson Cotton Mills, Wilson, N. C.

J. H. HoHok, superintendent of the Corsicana Cotton Mills, Corsicana, Texas, was a business visitor in Charlotte last week.

J. D. Dowles has been appointed superintendent of Springfield Cotton Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C. He was formerly at Hope Mills, N. C.

John K. Pray Dead.

John K. Pray, general manager of the Flint River Cotton Mills at Albany, Ga., died last week at a hospital in Minneapolis, Minn. The body was brought to Albany for burial.

Brogan Mill Officers Re-elected.

Anderson, S. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Brogan Cotton Mills, in Anderson, held last week, all officers and directors were re-elected. Only routine business matters, other than the election, were attended to. The directors re-elected were: E. Kent Swift, Whitinsville, Mass.; W. J. Dorsey, New York; Summerfield Baldwin, Jr., Baltimore; J. F. Shumate, Anderson; J. D. Hammett, Anderson; H. H. Watkins, Anderson; B. B. Gossett, Anderson; George A. Draper, Hope-dale, Mass.; and James P. Gossett, Williamston.

"Character Cloth" Sold in Charlotte.

An innovation in the distribution of shirting and dress goods is being made in Charlotte this week by students of the Textile Industrial Institute of Spartanburg, S. C., which manufactures "Character Cloth."

The Model mill is a self-help department of the institute, in which the students spend one week at work and the next in study, two groups alternating and thus keeping the mill running all of the time.

The method of selling the goods is through samples and by parcels post. This week a number of the students are making a canvass of the homes of Charlotte, taking orders for the goods from samples and will have the goods shipped by parcel post to the purchasers.

The United States commissioners of education has said that the textile institute is "one of the significant new departures in education in this country," while a textile expert of prominence has said that "Character Cloth" is the best yet produced on this continent.

"Character Cloth" is made from "Pima" cotton, just developed in the recently irrigated Salt river valley, Arizona, from Egyptian seed and is said to be "the finest cotton in the world." The producers claim that

the work and method of production of this 1 7-8 inch staple result in the best cloth that can be manufactured, the claim being that the mill, valued at \$500,000, is the finest cotton mill in the world.

The purpose in manufacturing cloth, the announcement states, is to make the mill an endowment for the school, a self-help department for the students and a laboratory for teaching textiles.

Samples of the shirting and dress goods have been received in the city and have been pronounced by people considered competent to judge as being unusually fine in material and workmanship, with some of the most attractive and beautiful patterns ever seen. In addition to shirting and dress goods, sheeting, pillow tubing, napkins and similar products are made, while the announcement is made that within 30 days ladies' and men's hose in black, cream and white will be ready for the market.

"Character Cloth" is "guaranteed never to fade or shrink and is marvelously durable, besides possessing the better qualities of both silk and linen," it is stated, with the additional information that the cloth has just been reduced 20 per cent in price, selling at from 80 cents to \$1 a yard.

Pinkney Mills, Inc.

Gastonia, N. C.

W. P. Lee.....Superintendent
P. A. Chester.....Carder
Burrell Kirby.....2d Hand Carding
L. C. Liupard.....Spinner
Geo. Michael.....2d Hand Spinning
A. A. McSwain.....Twist and Warper
J. O. Epps.....Night Carder, Spinner
Lemar Rankin.....Shipping Clerk
Lemar Rankin.....Outside Foreman
S. L. Baber.....Master Mechanic

Autauga Cotton Mill.

Prattville, Ala.

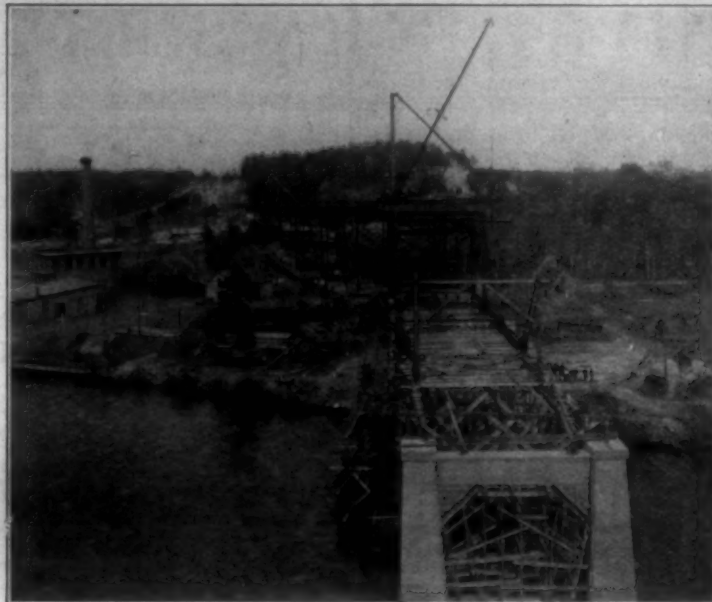
J. W. Jolley.....Superintendent
John McBride.....Carder
Neal McBride.....2d Hand Carding
J. D. Crockett.....Spinner
Dave Denis.....2d Hand Spinning
O. T. McCluskey.....Slasher
J. C. Walters.....Weaver
Tom Pease.....2d Hand Weaving
Ed Brown.....Loom Fixer
John Smith.....Loom Fixer
E. C. Pate.....Loom Fixer
Will Fourtenberry.....Loom Fixer
J. C. Fant.....Cloth oom
J. B. Murphy.....Outside Foreman
A. E. McCrary.....Master Mechanic

Some Car.

"How do you like your new car?" asked the Lizzie Driver.

"Great," replied the Big Six Driver. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise, you can't hear it. Perfect ignition, you can't smell a thing. And speed—why it whizzes! You can't see it."

"Must be some car," ventured the Lizzie Driver. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it! How do you know it is there?"



Highway and Trolley Bridge of City of Manchester, N. H. Timbers and plank of deck dipped in Lyster Creosote Wood Preserver—"NO-D-K"

The city engineer of Manchester, N. H., specified another make of wood preserver but the local Traction, Light and Power Company, which was bearing a portion of the cost of the structure over which their cars were to run said—"No, we insist on 'Lyster' because we have used both and KNOW which is the better."

Followed a hearing—the city engineer was convinced. Result: Specifications were changed and planking treated with "No-DK" by the open tank method.

LYSTER CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

61 Broadway, NEW YORK

Shipping Point—Factory: PASSAIC, JCT., N. J.

\$800,000 FIRE LEVELS PHILADELPHIA BLOCK

500 Firemen Extinguish Blaze That Started in Blanket Factory.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—An entire city block from Third and Locust to Spruce streets was partially in ruins today after a fire which wiped out the stocks of six firms at a loss estimated at over \$800,000.

Six alarms were sent in, bringing to the scene of the fire nearly 500 firemen. The fire originated in a blanket factory from a blowout of an electric fuse. The six concerns affected by the fire manufactured or dealt chiefly in blankets, upholstery and paper.

There is no possible chance for this to happen with

Atlas

4-in-1
Multiple Fuses

—a fuse that is not merely sold to you, but maintained in service thereafter at the lowest cost of any fuse on the market.

Foolproof—can be renewed only with self-contained elements and it is impossible to insert any metallic substance that will render the fuse ineffective.

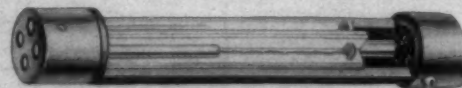
Guaranteed—to operate in accordance with specifications for enclosed fuses as promulgated by Underwriters' and Factory Mutual Laboratories.

The approval labels that insure perfect performance



and

UND. LAB. INSPECTED



600-volt size, showing interior and its separate fuse chambers with patented silencer device

Multiple Electric Products Co., Inc.
450 Fourth Ave., New York

Canadian Branch

Toronto, Ontario

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Anderson, S. C.—Brogan Mills, manufacturer of outing flannel, have increased their capital from \$657,400 to \$1,500,000.

Alabama City, Ala.—Dwight Manufacturing Company will install a dustless card stripping system. The equipment contract has been awarded to the William Firth Company, of Boston.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills are having plans prepared for the development of a park with other improvements in its mill district. E. S. Draper, of Charlotte and New York, is landscape architect.

Itasca, Tex.—Hunter Manufacturing & Commission Co. were made sole selling agents for the Itasca Cotton Manufacturing Co., Itasca, Texas, on Oct. 1. This mill produces ducks, oshaburges, and other heavy fabrics.

Belmont, N. C.—The Eagle Yarn Mills have decided on the site to build their mill. It will be located on the J. L. Armstrong land about a half mile from Belmont on the south side of the Southern tracks, between Belmont and Mayworth. They expect to have everything in readiness to begin building operations in the early spring.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Merrimack Manufacturing Co., of Merrimack, Ala., a suburb of this city, operating two cotton mills with 950 employees, closed Wednesday night and will reopen on Monday, Oct. 18. General Agent Joseph J. Bradley stated that the shutdown was to give the employees a chance to attend the first annual fair of Madison county, Oct. 12 to 16, inclusive, at Huntsville. Agent Bradley also said that the mills have no future orders at present.

Cotton Mill Suspends Three Days.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The managements of cotton mills in Spartanburg, one of the largest cotton mill cities of the South, announced last Friday that owing to the unsettled conditions of the cotton goods market operations would be suspended for three days beginning Thursday of this week. Operations after that time, it was said, will depend on market conditions.

May Build Mill at Edgemont, N. C.

Asheville, N. C.—Cement foundation for the big 5,000-spindle cotton mill of the United Mills Company now being erected at Mortimer are reported to be already in place with stringers rapidly being placed, according to M. A. Mattoon, of the local forest service, just returned from a trip of three weeks in the Boone National forest area. The entire town of Mortimer, once a lumbering section, is being retouched

E. S. DRAPER

CHARLOTTE

NORTH CAROLINA

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
and CITY PLANNER

MILL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT

MEES & MEES ENGINEERS

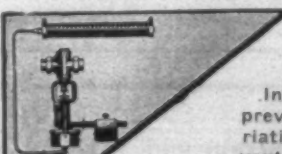
Transmission Lines, Municipal Improvements
Highway Engineering

Steam and Water Power Plants

Surveys, Reports, Design, Supervision of Construction

310 Trust Building

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



It Economizes.

In the size box a "Powers" saves sizing and prevents chafing. In the dye bath, it prevents variations in color. In stentering room it prevents burning and tearing. Its efficiency is seen as soon as it is put into operation.

During our more than thirty years of experience in heat regulation we have gathered facts that are vital to the textile industry. Our knowledge is cheerfully at your service.

The Powers Regulator Co.

Specialists in Automatic Heat Control
New York Chicago Boston Toronto
Southern Representatives:
"ASKUS" Ira L. Griffin, Greenville, S. C.
Guy L. Morrison, Charlotte, N. C. (1418)



Clean Quality — Trouble Free

"Clean Quality—Trouble Free" stamps not only our high grade Leather Belting but every step we take in a business transaction.

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

and rebuilt for occupancy by cotton mill hands when once the big structure is completed. New homes are to go up at a later date, it is reported.

While official confirmation of the plan has not been given, it is fairly well understood in that vicinity, says the forest worker, that another big cotton mill is planned at Edgemont if the Mortimer project proves satisfactory. The United Mills Company, with headquarters at Hickory, are interested, it is said.

Book of Dyers' Formulae.

The National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., has just issued a book of Dyers' Formulae, giving the recipes that have been worked out in its laboratories for matching the shades that have been standardized by the Textile Color Card Association, and shown in the Fall, 1920, Color Card. The recipes, with the accompanying technical information, are for silk, cotton, wool, and leather, and will be found useful to dyers engaged in coloring any of these materials. The volume comprises twenty-four pages, with several blank sheets for notes and memoranda. It is bound in a substantial cover, and is of a size convenient for both the dyer's desk or the pocket.

Big Jump in Capital Stock of S. C. Mills.

Columbia, S. C.—Figures compiled and given out by the Secretary of State last week show an increase in capital stock of \$19,468,500 for South Carolina mills since the beginning of the year. The combined capital stock before the increases was \$28,857,500. Only one decrease is shown, that of the Manchester Mills of Rock Hill, from \$300,000 to \$100,000. The Victor-Monaghan Mills, of Greenville, has the largest recorded capital stock, with \$3,300,000. Several increases are for over a million dollars. The figures follow:

Saluda Manufacturing Co., Greenville, from \$10,000 to \$225,000; Okeel Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$75,000 to \$200,000; Alice Mills, Easley, \$350,000 to \$500,000; Easley Cotton Mills, \$200,000 to \$1,800,000; Pacolet Manufacturing Co., Pacolet, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Keowee Yarn Mill, Walhalla, \$80,000 to \$200,000; Nuckassee Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$100,000 to \$125,000; Hamilton Carpet Cotton Mill, No. 2, Rock Hill, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Garnet Manufacturing Co., Union, \$10,000 to \$20,000; Marlboro Cotton Mills, McColl, \$1,500,000 to \$3,000,000; Belton Mills, Belton, \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000.

Pelzer Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000; Monarch Mills, Union, \$2,500,000 to \$4,000,000; Tucapau Mills, Tucapau, \$300,000 to \$1,076,000; Excelsior Knitting Mills, Union, \$200,000 to \$500,000.

Woodside Cotton Mills Co., Greenville, \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000; W. S.

Gray Cotton Mills, Woodruff, \$220,000 to \$580,000; Norris Cotton Mill Co., Catoeche, \$312,500 to \$500,000.

Piedmont Manufacturing Co., Pelzer, \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000; Inman Mill, Inman, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Santee Mills, Orangeburg, \$650,000 to \$1,100,000; Imestone Mills, Gaffney, \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Hamrick Mills, Gaffney, \$250,000 to \$500,000; F. W. Poe Manufacturing Co., Greenville, \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000; Victor-Monaghan Co., \$6,000,000 to \$8,300,000; Gaffney Manufacturing Co., Gaffney, \$1,000,000 to \$1,600,000.

Victoria Cotton Mills, Rock Hill, \$400,000 to \$700,000; Belton Mills, Belton, \$1,400,000 to \$2,800,000; Cash Mills, Gaffney, \$400,000 to \$500,000; Glenwood Cotton Mills, Easley, \$600,000 to \$1,200,000; Pickens Mill, Pickens, \$250,000 to \$750,000.

Lockmore Cotton Mills, York, \$100,000 to \$200,000; Wymojo Yarn Mills, Rock Hill, \$300,000 to \$450,000.

Eagle and Phenix Mills Hold Meeting.

Columbus, Ga.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Eagle and Phenix Mills, W. C. Bradley was re-elected president; J. D. Massey, vice president; J. H. Walton, treasurer, and J. M. McKinnon, secretary.

With the exception of E. T. Comer, all of the directors were present, as follows: S. B. Adams, W. C. Bradley, Henry Buist, John D. Comer, D. A. Turner, R. C. Jordan, J. D. Massey, M. W. Munro, John J. Ruge and General George P. Harrison. All these, including Mr. Comer, were re-elected as the board of directors for the ensuing year.

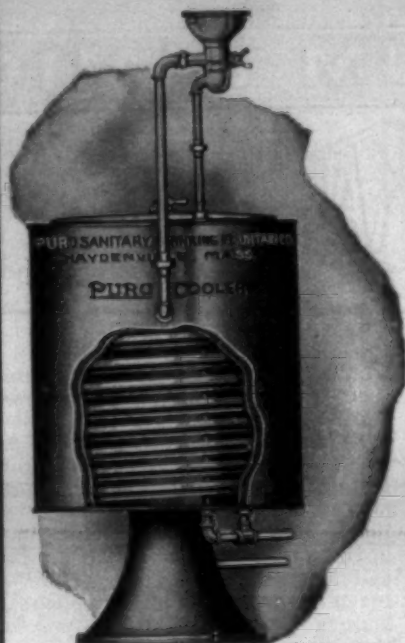
Reports from the officers were satisfactory, the big mills having enjoyed a good year's business, despite unfavorable conditions.

No reference was made to curtailments, it was announced. An officer of the big mills is authority for the statement that none is contemplated at this time.

Report Soviet Textile Plants in Sad Plight.

Brussels—A bulletin in the Office of Documentation and Information on Russia and adjoining countries furnishes the following information on the subject of the textile industries under the soviets:

"The Isviastaia of June 18 gives the following suggestive picture of life as lived in the 'Russian Manchester' as they call the textile industry in Bogorolsk: All textile establishments in this sector are in good condition and can be instantly



The late ex-President
Roosevelt's motto was

Be Prepared!

Anticipate your warm
weather requirements and
order

**Puro Coolers
NOW**

DON'T DELAY.

40 Feet Coil Pipe—

Cover with locking device
and rubber washer, making
an air tight Tank—equipped
with PURO Sanitary Drink-
ing Fountain.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking
Fountain Co.**
Haydenville, Mass.

Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER, Greenville, S. C.

GUDE & CO.

All classes of building construction promptly and efficiently
executed at reasonable prices.

CANDLER BLDG.

ATLANTA, GA.



"NO-WASTE"

SEAMLESS

ROVING CAN

These cans are the Best
Hard Fibre Cans made.
They LOOK well, ACT
well and WEAR well.

DIAMETERS

9"-10"-11"-12"-14"-18"

Mills please take note that we have
some 11" size for immediate shipment

STANDARD FIBRE CO.

25 Miller Street

Somerville, Mass.

put in full operation on condition of havin gfuel, raw materials and food products. In the absence of necessities, the factories Istomjnski and Pavlo-Pokrovsky are only operating one-quarter of their loom capacity. The situation is worse so far as transportation is concerned, for the factories now have only 50 horses where they used to have 350 and there is next to nothing to feed them with.

"Of the 15,000 workers in the factories of Morosoff and Glouchoff, there are only 6,000 left.

"On the other hand, No. 129 of the 'Ekonomicheskala Jizn' states that the reserve of fuel in the textile factories of the Moscow region are negligible.

"The Central Administration of the textile establishments hopes to be able to make 105,000 cubic sagine of fuel wood. As for peat, the needs of the textile plants amount to almost 42,000,000 pounds."

Picker Sticks

Spools

Skewers

Binders

Loom Supplies

Ivey M'fg Co.

Hickory, N. C.

RIGHT HAND

DAVID BROWN CO.

Successors to
WELD BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY
LAWRENCE, MASS., U.S.A.
MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH GRADE

Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting
and Carpet Mills

We make a specialty of
Hand Threading and Woolen
Shuttles, Enameled Bobbins
and all kinds of Bobbins and
Spools with Brass or Tin
Re-inforcements.

LEFT HAND

THE CHOICE OF A HUMIDIFYING SYSTEM

must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

Our COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIERS

Our FAN TYPE and HIGH DUTY HUMIDIFIERS

Our VENTILATING Type of Humidifier (Taking fresh air into the room from outside)

Our ATOMIZERS or COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Our COMPRESSED AIR CLENGING SYSTEM

Our CONDITIONING ROOM EQUIPMENT

Our AUTOMATIC HUMIDITY CONTROL (Can be applied to systems already installed)

Our AUTOMTIC TEMPERATURE CONTROL

Are all STANDARDS OF MODERN TEXTILE MILL EQUIP-
MENTS.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

WILLIAM R. WEST, President

BOSTON, MASS.

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres., Treas. and Gen. Mgr.

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Atlanta Trust Company Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

NATIONAL GUM & MICA CO.

910-11 Commercial Bank Bldg.

Mikah Tallow

Swiss Gum

Combination B



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. M. FAILOR, Manager

Factory and Works:

9th St. and 11th Ave. New York City

Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs Warps and Leice Reeds,
Beamer and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard
Heddles

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Poor Tempering Does It { Makes broken travel-
ers and cut threads.

U.S. RING TRAVELERS ARE U.S. UNIFORMLY TEMPERED

Amos M. Bowen
Treasurer
Providence, R. I.

WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN, Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792 Greenville, S. C.

STOCKS

Hill, Clark & Company

COTTON MILL STOCKS A SPECIALTY

41 S Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

BONDS

GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY CO.

Greenville, S. C.

Textile and Electrical Distributors

Chapman Ball Bearings

Linker Troubles,
Electrical Stop Motion Troubles
All Kinds of Warper Troubles

Taken care of by Experts

Cocker Machine and Foundry Company
Gastonia, N. C.

Builders of Warpers, Linkers, Ballers, Reels, Etc.

Business conditions

(Continued from Page 18.)

their improved conditions, will save and be efficient.

To assist the European situation, all classes must be prepared and willing to assist in floating loans, instead of buying their products to the detriment of American labor—in this manner we will "eat our pie and keep it, too," i. e., receive a revenue on loan and principal at maturity—keep our labor employed, increase our efficiency thereby holding and increasing our foreign trade.

As to the porcelain business it is in bad shape for deliveries owing to shortage of raw material.

We must go on record by saying that it is a serious mistake on the part of distributors to cancel orders for standard products as it is our judgment that business is coming back to such an extent that it will tax the resources to even a greater extent than in the past year.

Please pardon this lengthy dissertation and believe us, we are giving you the situation as it appears to us from the angle of a manufacturer of electrical porcelain.

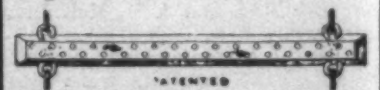
Respectfully,

(Signed) J. H. PARKER.

Mark Twain was once called upon to speak at a club dinner, and he took for his theme, "Honesty." He said that when he was a boy at home, he one day saw a cart full of melons. He was a boy and he was tempted; besides, he liked melons.

"I sneaked up to that cart," said Mark, "and I stole a melon. I went into an alley to devour it. But I had no sooner set my teeth into it than I paused; a strange feeling came over me. I came to a quick resolution. Firmly I walked up to that cart, placed the stolen melon where I got it from and took a ripe one."

Improved Rice Dobby Chain



reduces broken bars to a minimum because the wire eyes do not break into the side walls of the peg holes. The eyelets are fastened so securely that they cannot work loose.

Rice Dobby Chain Co.
Millbury, Mass.

Send Us Your Order To-day

G. G. SLAUGHTER MACHINERY COMPANY

TEXTILE MACHINERY

AND

POWER PLANT EQUIPMENT

GREENVILLE

SOUTH CAROLINA

QUALITY PLUMBING IN ALL LINES

McAULEY, GARRISON & HOPKINS CO.

"The Service Shop"

Plumbing and Heating Contractors

313-315 E. Trade St.

Phone 143

Charlotte, N. C.

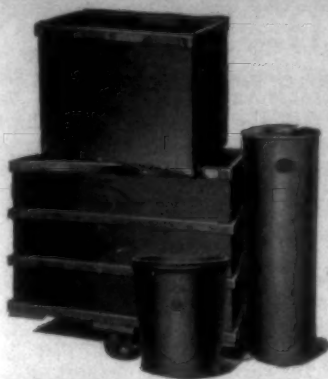
Spartan Sizing Compound Co. Inc.

MORELAND and WITHERSPOON,

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums



THEY STAND THE GAFF FOR YEARS. Laminar Mill Receptacles are as smooth as paper, as strong as iron and as light as wood. They will not rust or corrode. In fact, there doesn't seem to be any wear-out to them. They are made of Vul-Cot Fibre—it's as tough as horn. These Laminar Mill Receptacles are made in the form of trucks, doffing boxes, roving cans and all sorts of special boxes, cans and trays.

REMEMBER THAT

Laminar Mill Receptacles that were turned out 25 years ago are still on the job in some of the largest industrial plants in the country. These are the receptacles you want in your place. Let us send prices and illustrations. Your name and address on a post card will do.

AMERICAN VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.
Sole proprietors and manufacturers
New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston
C. C. Bell, Vice-Pres., Resident Manager
Head Office & Factories, Wilmington, Del.

LAMINAR
MILL RECEPTACLES

MONTGOMERY & CRAWFORD

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Textile SUPPLIES Electrical

HARDWARE

MACHINERY



OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.

CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Hydrosulphite

CONCENTRATED POWDER

FOR

Vat Colors and Indigo

H. A. METZ & COMPANY, Inc.

NEW YORK

SOUTHERN OFFICE

503 Trust Building, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Bleachers Blue, That Correct Tone

which appeals to the experienced eye of the buyer of white goods is produced by using Marston's Bleachers Blue. Costs no more than the "just as good" and will give the results desired

Fast and Uniform

John P. Marston Company

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

W. A. GILES, President & Treasurer

F. M. COX, Secretary

TEXTILE SPECIALTY CO.
BELTON, S. C.

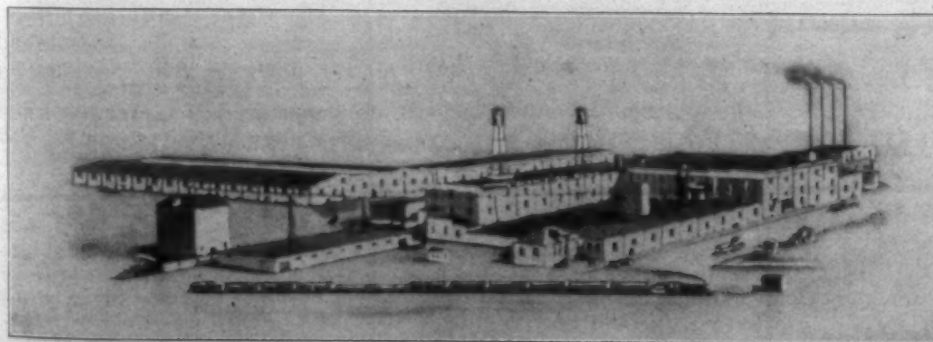
Manufacturers Robert's Roving Clamp and Spinning Frame Cleaner.

Day Adjustable Rocker Shaft Bearings.

Iron, Brass and Aluminum Castings.

Cotton Mill work a specialty.

VICTOR MILL STARCH — The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth. It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Southern Representatives:

James H. Maxwell, Greenville, S. C.

J. J. Iler, Greenville, S. C.

D. H. Wallace, Birmingham, Ala.

B X C

BARBER - COLMAN COMPANY

BOSTON, MASS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORY
ROCKFORD, ILL.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

HAND KNOTTERS AND WARP TYING MACHINES

TAPE
DRIVES

OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

Write us.

Barber Manufacturing Co., Lowell, Mass.
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

E C O Watchmans' CLOCKS

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

ECO CLOCK CO. Sou. Dept., 403 Walton Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

Manufacturers Should Look Up the Advantages of

Metallic Drawing Roll

Over the leather system before placing orders for new machinery, or if contemplating an increase in production, have them applied to their old machinery. It is applied successfully to the following carding room machinery:

Railways	Detaching Roll for Combers
Sliver Lap Machines	Drawing Frames
Ribbon Lap Machines	Slubbers
Comber Draw Boxes	Intermediate Frames

25 TO 33 PER CENT. MORE PRODUCTION
GUARANTEED

For Prices and Circular Write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Co.

INDIAN ORCHARD, MASS.

Anti-Ballooning and
Furtardo Thread Guides

These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease breakage of ends on spinning frame. They decrease the work of spinners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

J. P. O'CONNELL

Crompton, - - - Rhode Island

AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc.

Manufacturer

Spindle Tape
AND
Bandings



Belfield Ave. and Wister St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

Value of the Exposition.

William G. Sirrine, president and treasurer of the Exposition, in connection with the opening of the show gave out the following statement:

"The Exposition has become an established institution. Its biennial session of one week is looked forward to with growing interest, not only by Southern mills but the textile industry all over the United States. It is here that the manufacturer has an opportunity to see all the latest machinery and all the most improved devices for converting the raw material into finished product with the least expenditure of labor and time. He meets the men who furnish the trade with the machines, the equipment and the supplies. Personal acquaintances are kept up and discussion of manufacturing problems takes place, leading to a better understanding of what the seller has to sell and of how it should be used, and laying the foundation for friendly adjustments should buyer and seller have misunderstandings.

"In the past few years the foremen and the heads of various sections have come into a larger sphere of usefulness. They have come to better understanding with the superintendents and the executives, until today the present cotton mill organization is like the arrangement in battle formation: the colonel representing the executive, and so on down through the ranks of major, captain and lieutenant to the beginner in the ranks who wears the uniform of the private. And like the private in the ranks, of whom Napoleon said every one may have the baton of a gold marshal in his knapsack, meaning that he had the opportunity to aspire to any rank however high, there are many illustrious examples of men who have come up from the bottom to the top.

"All of the visitors, from the operative up to the head of the mill, coming from all sections of the South meeting in Textile Hall every two years, taking pride in the performance of their respective mills, and noticing each succeeding two years what great strides are being made in the perfection of spinning and weaving, are co-operating to bring about conditions helpful to the industry.

"The Exposition also brings to the South the Northern man and New Englander, the men whose ingenuity and pluck and patience are largely responsible for the wonderful machines that are whirring in Southern factories today. They are successful and thrifty. They are genial and cheerful. They give a hint here and a suggestion there;

imparting the spirit of progress, and when the week is over we feel better off for their coming. We hope that their stay will be found of some value to them.

With the management of the Exposition constantly striving for higher ideals, wanting advice, wanting corporation from all of its exhibitors, from members of the Southern Textile Association, and from visitors generally, it seems there is no doubt that we will keep this enterprise alive. It can be done with the support of the entire South, and we are confidently looking forward to the largest attendance we have yet had."

Cotton Yarn Men Unite to Stop Cancellations.

Philadelphia, Oct. 15.—At a meeting of Boston, New York and Philadelphia yarn merchants steps were taken, according to report, to put an end to attempted cancellations or repudiations by customers of high priced cotton yarn contracts.

It is understood to have been agreed, after a series of secret conferences, that any and all cotton yarn houses receiving requests for cancellations are immediately to report such requests to all other cotton yarn merchants, in order to post them.

It is further understood as having been agreed upon that the Boston, New York and Philadelphia yarn merchants, acting as a unit, are to contribute to a fund to cover all suits which may result from the stand being taken regarding cancellations.

As to collections, somewhat similar arrangements are reported to have been agreed upon. In other words, customers not meeting their bills promptly will likewise be reported to all yarn houses that are parties to the agreement.

These two moves are said to be expected to provide a means of keeping a close check on the people who do not live up to their contracts and also serve as a check on the financial standing of the trade.

In effect, the agreement above outlined is understood to have established what practically amounts to a clearing house for information regarding credits and attempted cancellations within the cotton yarn trade and is regarded as the most important action ever taken by cotton yarn distributors as a body.

Naturally.

"Music," remarked the long-haired man, "is the language of the heart."

"In that case," returned the man who takes things literally, "the person who likes jazz must have a terrible pulse."—Boston Transcript.

"The heresy of today is the orthodoxy of tomorrow."

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on machines that pay for themselves in no time. Send us your job dyeing. Our prices are low, deliveries are prompt, and service the best. Franklin machines are used all over the world.

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V. L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

New Loom Weaves Six Colors on the Weft.

Manchester, Eng. — Automatic looms on the Northrop principle that will weave colored goods are known in the United States, and a development for woolen and worsted goods is promised in England.

Advices from France state that an automatic loom which gives the same result has been invented by M. Jean Pointu of Rouen.

When the war broke out the invention was almost complete, and since the armistice, M. Pointu has been at work perfecting it.

The invention has greatly interested all the manufacturers who have with others throughout the world, recognized the many advantages to be gained by a loom of this type.

This automatic loom is capable of weaving six colors in the weft. The mechanism is stated to be very simple, consisting of cases or a magazine for the number of shuttles employed. The revolving boxes receive the full shuttle, the empty one being rejected. As soon as the shuttle is exhausted the "tin selector," as it is called, transmits to the magazine motion whereby the shuttle containing weft of a similar color is actuated and forced into its correct position in the revolving box.

The loom is also capable of using weft threads of different counts. It will be recognized that this loom varies from the principle adopted by the Northrop, in which the magazine containing different compartments carries the differently colored weft. When it was desired to change the weft, the magazine was moved to bring the compartment containing the shuttle, the usual Northrop mechanism being employed to force the weft pin into the shuttle and forcing the one within the shuttle out. In such a loom if is necessary to weave no less than two weft threads with the same color, but in the new loom by employing a further circular box on the opposite side it will be possible to weave single picks.

Another advantage, of course, is that the weft pins ejected from the Northrop shuttle are not completely exhausted and the operator has to collect these from the receiver and put them back in their compartments.

How 'Bout It.

Two pretty girls met in the street

and kissed each other rapturously. Two young men watched the meeting.

"There's another of those things that I hate," said one.

"What is that?" said his friend.

He pointed to the scene: "Women doing men's work."—London Opinion.

Good Reasons.

Johnny: "What makes the new baby a tyour house cry so much, Tommy?"

Tommy: "It don't cry so very much—and anyway, if all your teeth were out, and your hair off, and your legs so weak you couldn't stand on them, I guess you'd feel like crying yourself."—London Tit-Bits.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



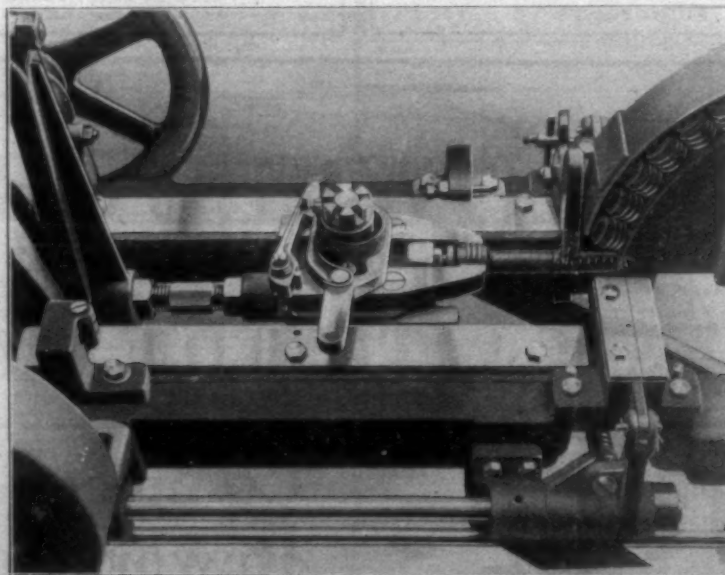
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Reduce damage to Quills to a minimum. The self-feeding device has proven repeatedly to be the most durable and rapid. Its stripping blades are provided with Spring Tension, this feature being covered by our own patents, also the Make-piece and Burnett patents, owned by the Draper Corporation, under which we hold a license.

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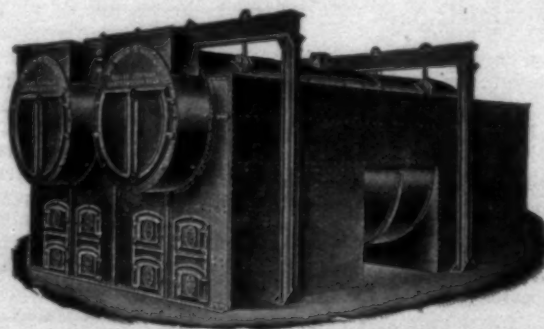
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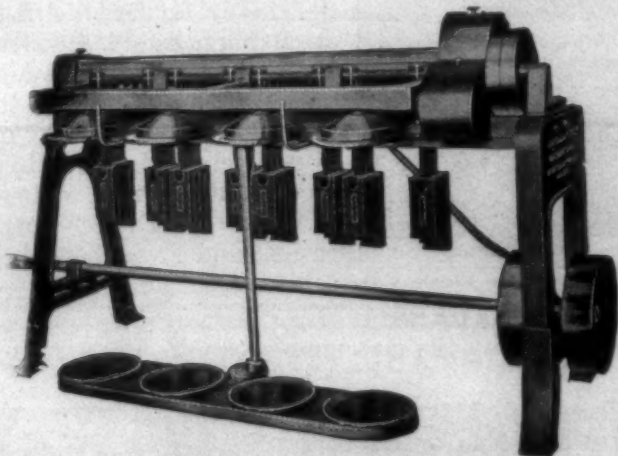
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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia—Cotton yarn prices have sagged again in this market without much increase being reported in the demand. Some few small lots have been bought because they were offered very cheap to those who can use them and now meet the conditions buyers want in their finished goods.

With knitting yarns offered on a basis of 46c for 22s prices are now at a point where underwear mills would like to have seen them before they were compelled to make higher prices for a spring season that has not materialized.

Many spinners will not consider offers at the prices now current, while others are figuring on a probability of low cotton and lower labor costs that will come before the winter is well under way.

Events have been moving so rapidly in the textile industry that a month ago certain interests were laughing at some buyers' suggestions of a "two-to-one" basis for goods, while today it is being asked in this market whether yarns and goods are not destined soon to go below the "two-to-one" basis. It is reported here that in New York hosiery is already selling on such a basis, and that the knitters concerned will make a profit on such goods.

This is cited as an illustration that the time has arrived when it is necessary to differentiate between concerns which are so badly overloaded with yarns and goods that some of them are practically "broke" now, and a good many other firms that have kept themselves in readiness to do business upon whatever basis happened to prevail when such opportunities were offered.

In the present state of mind of the cotton yarn market, there appears to be a decided tendency to concentrate on poor collections and attempted cancellations, and to disregard the fact that there still remain desirable customers who will take yarn in moderate quantities, provided prices are attractive. Those who attempt trickery, even in the present unsettled times, will probably be found to be in the minority, it is said.

Three weeks ago it was reported from this market that forward-looking yarn sellers anticipated being able to offer, within the following month or six weeks, Southern single and ply carded skeins, warps and cones on the general basis of 35 cents a pound for 10s, 40 cents for 20s and 45 cents for 30s. Since then the carded section of the yarn list has approached to within a few cents a pound of this range. But now, for the first time, sales of a few small lots of "distressed" yarn are reported at 40 cents for 20s and 46 cents a pound for 30s, while 40s-2 carded skeins were obtained here for 60 cents a pound although not generally quoted at less than 70 cents.

In this connection, it is to be noted that in some quarters an inclination is evidenced to make it ap-

pear as though these extremely low prices apply strictly to off-color or inferior yarns, or yarns owned by second hands, or released onto the market under some other special circumstances. This is not the case, as appears from offers made here by local agents of certain spinners, which offers, in some cases, cut under the figures quoted in the published price list. The yarns above referred to as already selling at the level anticipated by some as early as last month, are understood to be regular yarns in every respect.

Even in the short period it has taken to effect the reduction here indicated, however, the outlook for selling yarns at these prices has entirely changed. Yarn men, last month, appeared to be justified in believing that if they could offer 20s Southern frame spun carded cones, for example, at 40 cents a pound, knitters would readily see their way clear to make up stock that would move quickly and freely and at a profit to themselves and the distributors.

The big problem at that time—only three weeks ago—appeared to be to find the 40-cent yarn. The problem today is to find the knitter who will not first have to move his present high-priced inventory before he is in a position to operate in the yarn market, or to find either weavers or knitters who are willing to believe that 40 cents for 20s single cones may represent the ultimate "bottom" for the yarn list.

Southern 2-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
6s to 10s	42 a.	2-ply 26s	50 a.
12s to 14s	43 a.	2-ply 30s	50 a55
2-ply 16s	44 a.	2-ply 40s	70 a80
2-ply 20s	45 a.	2-ply 50s	1 00 a.
2-ply 24s	48 a.		
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
6s to 10s	40 a.	30s	50 a52
10s to 12s	41 a.	40s	70 a.
14s	42 a.	50s	1 00 a.
16s	43 a.	60s	1 20 a.
20s	45 a.	Upholstery	
24s	46 a.	Yarns	
26s	49 a50	8s, 3 & 4-ply35	a.
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—		3, 4 & 5-ply skeins—	
8s	40 a.	16s	44 a.
10s	41 a.	20s	45 a.
12s	42 a.		
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 12s	40 a.	24s	47 a.
14s	42 a.	26s	48 a.
16s	43 a.	30s	50 a.
20s	45 a.	40s	70 a.
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	40 a.	20s	44 a.
10s	41 a.	22s	45 a.
12s	42 a.	24s	46 a.
14s	42 a.	26s	47 a.
16s	43 a.	30s	48 a.
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	38 a.	20s	45 a.
10s	39 a.	22s	46 a.
12s	40 a.	24s	48 a49
14s	41 a.	26s	49 a50
16s	43 a.	30s	55 a.
18s	44 a.	30s extra	65 a.
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	72 a.	28s	91 a.
12s	74 a.	30s	95 a.
14s	76 a.	32s	97 a.
16s	78 a.	34s	1 10 a.
18s	80 a.	36s	1 12 1/2 a.
20s	82 a.	40s	1 20 a.
22s	85 a.	50s	1 56 a.
24s	87 a.	60s	2 05 a.
26s	89 a.		

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Cotton Goods

New York—New low prices have been reached during the week on most all cotton goods. As low as 10 cents was accepted for 38½-inch 64x60s that sold as high as 26 cents in April.

In so far as mills are concerned, they have not only wiped out all profit but have shown that they are ready to supply first quality goods at reductions that mean all that can be hoped for in any large way until there has been a complete readjustment of labor and other incidents less volatile than profits. Coming so late in the week the trade was not prepared to jump into gray cloth markets with a rush, and may not be for some days yet. It was a common expression in the market that some sort of bottom had been hit.

Some of the strong points in the present situation in cotton goods were pointed out by a merchant not interested in bleached cottons. "Cotton under 20c a pound, or thereabouts, will be so low," said he, "that the average farmer will not make money out of his crop. The farmer will hold as long as he can. The low price on bleached cottons means that goods will sell, and that means that cotton will be bought. Instead of being a bearish price argument in cotton, it will prove to be a bullish one, for what increases consumption quickly will relieve the farmer. Then, again, the best managed and best financed mills in the country are curtailing production. That answers the question as to whether price liquidation has exhausted profit opportunities. Mills are not closed when they have an even chance of running without great loss. But the strong thing in the situation to me is that many of the largest converters are without supplies and without commitments. They have been liquidating for many months and the really big concerns have cash instead of merchandise."

Keen interest was generally reported in rumors which spread about, that one of the large factors had decided to cut gray goods prices

beyond anything yet heard—and stir up business. For instance, it was understood that 36 inch, 3.00 yard had been priced, direct, at 15½ cents with terms, which practically amounts to a poundage basis of 4 cents for sheetings. A price of 14½ cents, with terms, was announced direct, on 36 inch, 3.25 yard. In 4 squares, 32 inch, 6.25 yard, it was understood that 8 cents, net, had been quoted. In 6.15 yard, 8 cents, net, was considered the second hand market; 8 cents, net, the second hand market for 5.50 yard; and 9 cents, net, the second hand market for 36 inch, 5.00 yard.

A price of 11½ cents, with terms, was announced, direct, on 4.70 yard sheetings, and a new low figure on 56x60, 4.00 yard, at 13 cents, with terms. For 40 inch, 4.25 yard, soft filling, 12½ cents, with terms, was quoted direct. Another interesting price just announced by the large seller, is 14½ cents, with terms, for 40 inch 56-60, 3.60 yard; as well as 17½ cents, with terms, for 40 inch, 64x68, 3.15 yard. The second hand market on 40 inch, 2.50 yard, was considered at 18 cents, net.

Other new low prices announced direct are: 36 inch, 2x58, 4.00 yard, at 12½ cents, with terms; 36 inch, 56x56, 4.25 yard, at 12½ cents, with terms, 30 inch, 48 squares, 3.60 yard, at 13½ cents, with terms; 31 inch, 44 squares, 4.50 yard, at 11½ cents, net; 36 inch, 38x32, 6.75 yard, at 8½ cents, with terms; 36 inch, 52x48, 4.50 yard, at 11½ cents, with terms; 36 inch, 40x38s, 3.90 yard soft filling yarns, at 12½ cents, with terms; 36 inch, 4 squares, 3.60 yard, at 11 cents with terms; 36 inch, 68x64, 3.50 yard, at 17½ cents, with terms. 51 inch, 4.25 yard, at 14 cents, with terms. A number of these prices were rumored about and created surprise and interest. "It is the right policy," was one comment. "There is no use in changing prices from day to day. Some of these new prices ought to create interest."

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[A pure tallow scientifically rendered soluble. A superior product to natural tallow. It will flow at ordinary temperatures, is antiseptically treated, and will not decompose or turn rancid. Will not impart a "sour" or disagreeable odor to the fabric, as will naturally beef tallow.]

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Knit Goods

Philadelphia—Many mills that are withholding their samples at present will name prices within a fortnight. Each day additional lines of spring underwear are shown by selling agents and manufacturers—consequential in number of lines, but enough to show the trend of the times. Buyers are insisting on lower prices from wholesalers and manufacturers.

Because the yarns the mill men have on hand cost in excess of what similar material could be purchased for today, manufacturers and selling agents are hoping to keep prices for spring goods on a level with those of the present. This is becoming increasingly difficult. The lowered price of yarns is telling emphatically in the underwear industry. Depreciation during the past week in values made for gray goods likewise has its effect on the market.

Deciding that a quick turn-over is preferable to playing a waiting game, some of the finished cotton goods manufacturers have cut selling prices 25 to 33 1-3 per cent, with splendid disregard for the cost of the yarns that enter into the fabrics. Certain lines of underwear may reach consuming channels at considerably lower prices than sellers dared hope for two weeks ago. This because manufacturers are figuring closer all the time, cutting profits down to the quick.

Buyers report the purchase of desirable stock of nainsook lines of underwear at \$8.50 a dozen, and better grades at corresponding reductions. This is a reduction from prices asked for these lines a week ago.

The opinion among manufacturers of hosiery in the Chattanooga district, as reported here, is that the business, which has been practically at a standstill for several months, is facing an upward trend. Every mill in this district has since early spring been gradually cutting down production until now only about 40 per cent is turned out.

A representative of one of the small mills said that the wholesale trade was gradually picking up, and that manufacturers were expecting a revival of normal buying in that district between now and the first of the year.

The prices of hosiery have been reduced by the Southern mills until now they are on a rock-bottom basis, and in many instances are selling at a loss. This was done in order to help buying and to prevent a complete tie-up of the industry. One of the general managers of a Southern mill said that the reduction in prices had ranged from 40 to 60 per cent, and, in his opinion, in regard to the general situation, is that manufacturers have been manufacturing at a loss, and that business will increase immediately. In fact, the first order of any importance has already been placed, and the manufacturers feel that the jobbers will soon return to the

Southern market.

Other manufacturers in the South are of the same opinion, and are expecting business to pick up rapidly.

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Foundry and Machinists
High Grade Castings a Specialty

for the Sweeping
of the alleys and
under the frames
in the Spinning,
Spool and Twister
Rooms. It soon
pays for itself in the
saving of labor and
brooms.

Want Department

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Machinery For SALE

For Sale 6 Fales & Jencks Twister, 2-inch ring. 4 Universal Winders, tube, cone and paralleling attachments. 1 17-K. W. Generator, 1 19-K. W. Generator and 1 7½-K. W. Generator, all prices low.

Hunter Machinery Co.,
Marion, N. C.

For Sale.

Scott Yarn Breaking Strength Tester Hand Machine in excellent condition. Address Box No. 987, Charlotte, N. C.

SUPERINTENDENT SEEKS EMPLOYMENT.

A young man with family who has had two years' experience as superintendent of one of the best small yarn mills in the South is open for employment and will gladly refer any one interested to his employers. The combining of two plants under one management forces a change.

Officials interested in employing a Superintendent with college education, a record for results, and a good disciplinarian, please address Supt., care Textile Bulletin.

Shuttles For Sale.

For Sale—180 No. 1497 and 170 No. 1643 new Draper shuttles. Address P. O. Box 459, Gastonia, N. C.

Filter Profits

Clear, Clean water in ample volume for the mere cost of pumpage with

NORWOOD FILTERS

Inquiries invited

Norwood Engineering Co.
Florence, Mass.

CHAS. M. SETZER, Sou. Rep.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Free Service Department

Any mill in need of superintendent, overseer, second hand, loom fixer, card grinder or any class of men other than operatives may insert a notice in this column for two weeks, free of charge. If the name of the mill is not given and the answers come care Southern Textile Bulletin, the cost of stamps used in forwarding replies must be paid by the advertiser.

Band Instructor

Wanted by small yarn mill, instructor for band of 15 instruments to instruct band and also work in the mill. Address Tifton Cotton Mills, Tifton, Ga.

Wanted:

A strictly first-class cloth and finishing room overseer, who has had experience handling colored goods. State full particulars in first letter, giving age, experience, whether married or single and references. Address "S. C. M." care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Master Mechanic.

Want Master Mechanic to take charge of work in new mill to be operated by electricity. State experience. Address New Mill, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Dyer.

Want good experienced dyer for new mill making blue chambray. Give experience and particulars in first letter. Address New Mill, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

SAVE YOUR WASTE PAPER

Bale It—We Buy It.
CAROLINA JUNK & HIDE CO.
Box 98 Phone 74
Charlotte, N. C.

SAVE COAL—SAVE COAL—Cover your steam pipe with 85% Magnesia. Pipe covering saves sufficient fuel within one year to repay its first cost. We sell Ehret's 85% Magnesia. Ehret Magnesia Mfg. Co., Valley Forge, Penna. Cover your underground with PYRO-BESTOS, a conduit and non-heat-conducting covering combined. Throw earth in on covering—no tile required. Cover your Cold Water pipe with NEVERFREEZE hair felt covering. One and one-half inches thick. Absolutely protects against freezing. We sell National PYRO-BESTOS and NEVERFREEZE covering made by National Asbestos Mfg. Co., Jersey City, N. J.

NON-CLIMBABLE Chain Link fence—Surround your plant with a barrier of steel. We represent American Fence Construction Co., 100 Church St., New York City.

CORKBOARD and **GRANULATED CORK**. We insulate ice and cold storage rooms.

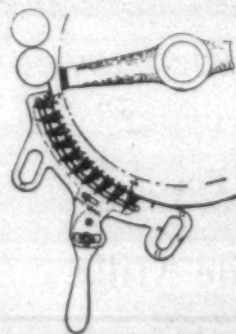
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518 Realty Bldg.

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We sell Feed Water Regulators and Pump Governors.
"S-C" Regulator Manufacturing Co., Fostoria, Ohio.



Less Waste — Cleaner Yarns

Atherton Adjustable Pin Grids

most manufacturers are adopting, knowing that they will pay for themselves in a short time in the saving of good stock, at high price of COTTON today.

Atherton Pin Grid Bar Company

L. D. ARMSTRONG, President
GREENVILLE, S. C. PROVIDENCE, R. I.

We Make a Brush for Every Use in The Mill



We refill Spiral top flat cylinder brushes and can give prompt service



ATLANTA BRUSH COMPANY

ATLANTA, GA.



GARLAND

CABLE TWINE

LOOM

HARNESSES

GARLAND MFG. CO.

SACO, MAINE

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and getting over 100% production with less than 1% seconds. Want larger job and can furnish best of reference. Address No. 2760.

WANT position as assistant superintendent or assistant manager of cotton mill. Have high technical education in textile manufacture and valuable experience in a managerial capacity. Address No. 2749.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or superintendent. Reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2750.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill by man now employed and giving satisfaction but for good reasons wish to make change. Address No. 2751.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in good mill in Carolinas or Virginia. Now employed as superintendent in far Southern mill and want to get back near home on account of health. Good reference. Address No. 2752.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill. Now employed but wish to change for good reasons. Can furnish reference if wanted. Address No. 2753.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or manager or superintendent of small mill. Long practical experience and graduate of Ga. Tech of 1911. References from past employers. Address No. 2754.

WANT position of superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. 39 years of age. Experienced on 8s to 80s. Combed and carded yarns. Can furnish best reference. Now employed would like to correspond with parties needing a good man. Address No. 2755.

WANT position as pay-roll clerk in large textile mill by a young man. Married. With five years practical experience. thoroughly conversant with production records of varied sizes of hank-roving and yarns. can operate a comptometer. Address No. 2757.

WANT position as superintendent of small or medium size yarn mill. I have sixteen years experience as overseer of carding and spinning, twisting, winding, ruling, etc., and have eight years experience as superintendent. I would consider an overseers position. Am experienced on coarse and fine numbers, on white and colored yarns. Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. I am 46 years old and have a family. Address No. 2758.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but want larger room. Address No. 2759.

WANT position as overseer of spinning room. Have had experience and can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2766.

WANT position as overseer of card room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Know how to get production and manage help. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Now employed in small mill but would like to have larger job. Can get results. Address No. 2768.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill making the duck or yarn. Long experience and reliable in every way. Address No. 2769.

WANT position as assistant superintendent of large mill or superintendent of small mill. Had technical education in textile manufacturing at N. C. A. & E. and 12 years practical experience on colored work. Age 33. Reference from past employers. Address No. 2774.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had 15 years experience on white and colored goods from 1s to 40s. Prefer Georgia or Alabama. 35 years of age and married. Address No. 2770.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both in small mill. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2771.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill. Held present position as superintendent for 6 years, giving satisfaction. Wish to change to larger mill. Address No. 2772.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Now employed but want larger place. Would like to take stock in mill. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2773.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer in large mill. Address No. 2775.

WANT position as overseer of spinning by a young married man in some small city. Don't care what size room may be. I am now general overseer of spinning in a 17,000 spindle mill in large city, but want to get in small city. Very best of references. Address No. 2777.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Six years experience on plain and fancy work. Can furnish satisfactory references and handle any size job. Address No. 2776.

WANT position as overseer of large weave room in Carolinas. Have had 8 years experience. Now employed and giving perfect satisfaction, but would change for larger job. Address No. 2778.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in good mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger room. Have had 26 years experience in weave room, four years as overseer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 2779.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in large mill. Several years experience and good references. Address No. 2780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or master mechanic. Have had experience in both lines and give satisfaction. Address No. 2781.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill. Not over 15,000 spindles. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 2782.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want to change and get with modern, up-to-date mill. Address No. 2784.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced with steam and electric power. Married and have 7 years experience. Address No. 2785.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Long experience and can furnish reference. Address No. 2786.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill. Best of references. Have had several years experience. 38 years old. Address No. 2787.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill in Carolinas. Have been overseer of carding for fifteen years and at present superintendent. Want to get back to Carolinas is reason for change. Address No. 2788.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding in large mill. Can furnish reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2789.

WANT position as second hand in large spinning room. Eight years experience on white and colored, coarse and fine yarn. A good manager of help. Can furnish good reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2795.

WANT position in mill where twelve years experience in erecting and overhauling would be appreciated. Have had five years experience erecting spinning and card room machinery. Am seeking a position where I would have

Can furnish best of reference as to character and ability. Will consider anything where my past experience would be of value. Am now employed. Address No. 2794.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or master mechanic. Have had eight years experience as overseer and five years doing machine shop and electrical work. Would accept position as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2791.

WANT position as overseer of small card room or second hand or a speeder section. Now employed and giving satisfaction but looking for a bigger job. Not afraid of work. Address No. 2793.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size yarn or weaving mill. 33 years experience in mill; 13 as overseer of carding, spinning, spooling, twisting, warping, etc. 5 1/2 years on present job as overseer of carding. 45 years of age, have family, and can furnish good reference. Would consider job as assistant superintendent in good mill. Address No. 2796.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Can furnish satisfactory reference. Address No. 2797.

WANT position as overseer of large card room or carding and spinning. Can furnish best of references and get results. Address No. 2790.

WANT position as superintendent of cotton mill. Have been with present company over eight years as superintendent. 41 years of age. Can give reference as to ability and character. Address No. 2798.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill weaving yarns as hosiery yarn. Experience on white and colored, solid colors and mixtures. Now employed as superintendent but would like to make a change. Address No. 2800.

WANT position as electrical engineer or master mechanic. Experienced on steam turbines. Best of reference and thoroughly capable. Want to change in order to get to good school. Have in family one master mechanic, one turbine operator, and weaver and draw-in hand. Would not consider place where there is no good school. Address No. 2799.

WANT position as superintendent of good mill on white or colored work, plain or fancy. Experienced on all kinds of work and have handled two or three good jobs with satisfaction. Address No. 2801.

WANT position as overseer of carding in large mill (over 50,000 spindles) or superintendent of yarn or weaving mill. Now employed as overseer in large mill on colored work but prefer white. Small family, good manager of help, best of reference. Address No. 2802.

WANT position overseer of weaving in large mill on colored or plain work, or time keeper for large mill corporation. I. C. S. graduate in weaving. 16 years experience in mill, 10 years in weave room. Address No. 2803.

WANT position as superintendent of mill from 10,000 to 50,000 spindles. Good reference. Address No. 2805.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in large mill. 18 years experience on colored and white work on Draper and Crompton looms. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2804.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent or overseer of weaving. Would not consider less than \$50.00 per week. References. Address No. 2806.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years experience, age 31, married, good reference. Address No. 2807.

WANT position as superintendent of mill in Carolinas. Good reference. Address No. 2808.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning in large mill. 28 years old, married, 12 years as overseer. Best of reference. Address No. 2810.

WANT position as superintendent or general manager of large mill, nothing less than 20,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent of large mill and giving satisfaction but would like to change location. Address No. 2814.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed and giving satisfaction but have good reason for changing. Address No. 2809.

a chance to learn to operate a mill

WANT position as overseer of spinning, twisting, or winding. Thoroughly reliable and competent. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2813.

WANT position as overseer of weaving by man with several years experience. Now employed and giving satisfaction but would like larger job. Address No. 2763.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn or weaving mill or overseer of large weave room. Can furnish reference as to character and ability. Address No. 2765.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill with from 12 to 20 thousand spindles. Thoroughly competent to handle any size job. Can furnish references. Address No. 2819.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill of 5,000 to 15,000 spindles. Now employed as superintendent but wish to change for good reason. Have had 11 years experience as superintendent. Age 43, married. Can furnish reference. Address No. 2817.

WANT position as overseer of weave room. Now employed but would like to change for larger job. Address No. 2815.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room; long experience on white and colored work; will have the help if anyone has them. Now employed and giving satisfaction; as good references as anyone; 39 years of age. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but would like change. Address No. 2824.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Eight years experience on carded and combed fine and coarse numbers. Can furnish best of reference as to ability to get results. 38 years of age. Address No. 2823.

WANT position as superintendent. Special experience in both combed carding and spinning of fine yarns. Good reference. Address No. 2822.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both. Now employed but for personal reasons would like to change. 32 years of age. Good references from all former employees. Address No. 2821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large room. Can accept reasonable notice and furnish good reference. Address No. 283.

WANT position as overseer of large cloth room. High class cloth room man. Can give good references. Or position as overseer of weaving in small print cloth mill. And am a good clean Christian. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as superintendent or manager of cotton mill. Am 31 years old, have been assistant superintendent of large and up-to-date plant for the past six years and have technical training in addition to ten years practical work in mill. Especial knowledge and experience in reorganization and mill building construction. Can give good references. Address No. 2829.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer and have been for 10 years. Age 33, married. Good reference. Address No. 2828.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Now employed and experienced on all kinds of work. Address No. 2826.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding and spinning in large mill. Now superintendent and giving satisfaction. Good reference. 42 years old with family. Address No. 2836.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Good reference. Address No. 2825.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both or night superintendent. Long experience and good recommendations. Address No. 2834.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in good Southern cotton mill by man 54 years of age with long experience on all colors and counts and an A-1 manager of help. Sure to get record results. Address No. 2833.

WANT position as overseer of card room by man with 14 years experience as overseer. Good manager of help. Must be large room or would take superintendent's job. Can make change quick. Present location is only reason for change. Address 2833.

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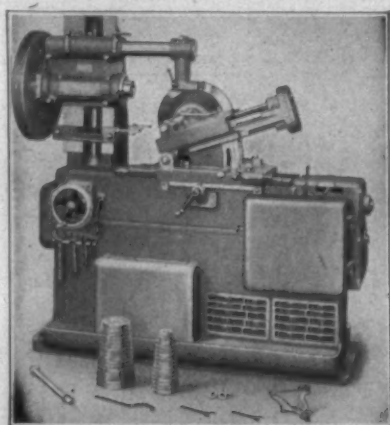
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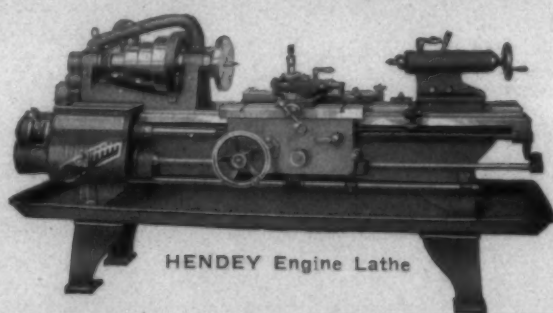
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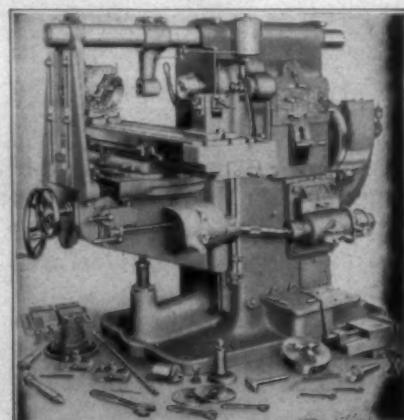


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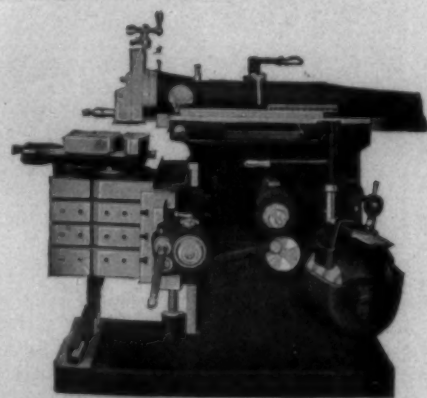
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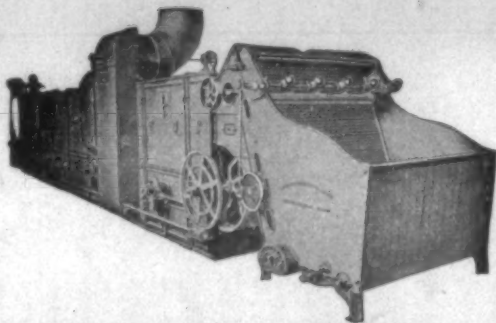
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Direct Brilliant Blue 3 B	Alpha Black
anakra Chrome Fast	Gallocyanine
Kanawha Chrome Fast	Sneeze Blue
Brown R	Alizarine Yellow R
Kanawha Chrome Fast	Wova Indigo
Black D	Sulphur Olive
Croceine Orange	

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Quotations on application